THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

VOL. XII. SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 6, 1863. NO. 10.

The People's Press,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY L. V. BLUM,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PRICE.---Two Dollars a Year,
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.

Any person procuring FIVE new subscribers and remitting Ten Dollars, will be entitled to a sixth copy gratis.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One square, (fifteen lines or less,) first insertion One Dollar; and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. Deductions made in favor of standing advertisements, for a square, as follows

For three months, - - -	$3 50
For six months, - - -	$5 00
For twelve months, - - -	$8 00

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding five lines in length, Five Dollars a year;—longer ones in proportion.

Miscellaneous.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

FOOD, EXEMPTION, STATE DEBT, AND CURRENCY.

On the 12th inst. we published an extract from a letter from "a distinguished gentleman in the Western part of the State," (Chief Justice Pearson,) which for the reason shown below, we republish, as follows:

"Should the war last another year, I do not see how our people are to live—there are but few slaves in this part of the State, and when the conscripts are taken to the army, the women and children must starve. From the best information I can get, exclusive of those that own slaves, the quantity of land sowed in wheat is not more than one-third, and the land that will be put in corn not more than one fourth, compared with last year. The slave owners charge exhorbitant prices for everything: what is to become of the rest who constitute a very large majority? Unless we can exempt all who have as many as *three children* under the age ought to repel our invaders, we are destined to be ruined by famine—would not such an exemption be a proper amendment as a set off to the exemption of those having 20 negroes?

I see it is proposed to authorize the issue of $1,500,000 treasury notes. This, together with three new banks (what is to constitute their capital, for of course they can't get specie, I cannot imagine)—will increase the evil of an inflated currency. State bonds can be disposed of at 20 per cent. premium: it seems to me clear, that the funds required by the State should be raised by bonds. Besides the premium, it would avoid giving a blow to Confederate notes: for that amount of State notes must of necessity produce a further depreciation of the currency; whereas State bonds would absorb that amount and leave the currency as it is. If the Legislature could be prevailed on to resort to bonds, instead of treasury notes, and would also guarantee its rateable part of the debts of the Confederate States, it would certainly tend to support credit and possibly the depreciation of the currency would get no worse. But let the States issue treasury notes, and Congress continue to issue Confederate notes, and as a matter of course a general bankruptcy must follow!—ten dollars would not then buy as much corn or meat, as one dollar will even now."

We accompanied this with a few remarks, (which it is scarcely necessary to republish) assenting to the Chief Justices's view in regard to treasury notes and bonds; calling the attention of Congress to the question of food and the proposition to exempt a man to every family where there are 3 children under 10 years of age; and expressing the opinion that the exemption of a man upon each plantation where there are 20 negroes is a wise measure of precaution, not operating to the exclusive benefit of the owner, but quite as important to the families of non-slaveholders living in the neighborhood of those plantations with 20 negroes. We are glad that this publication has called forth another letter from the Chief Justice, as follows:—

RICHMOND HILL, Jan. 16th, 1863.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—I shall be content if the publication of the extracts from my letter has the effect of drawing the attention of the members of Congress and of the Legislature to the two important subjects briefly alluded to by me. But I still think the purpose could be more effectually answered by one or two articles in the Observer entering into a more elaborate discussion.

Your inference "from the use of the phrase a set off, that I object to the exemption made by Congress of one man on every plantation where there are 20 negroes," makes it necessary for me to add a few words by way of explanation. The inference is not a necessary sequence, for a set-off does not deny the justice of the claim on the other side, but simply asserts a claim alledged to be equally just, in opposition to or as compensation for it. But frankness requires me to say, I do object to the absolute exemption, and think the act should be so amended as to qualify or make compensation for it. Admit the exemption to be necessary as a police regulation—while I rejoice that to the wisdom of Congress it appeared that that number of conscripts could be spared from the army, still there is an *incidental* benefit, as large crops are thereby made and sold at high prices. Should this be for the *exclusive benefit of the owners?* I think not. Fairness, as it seems to me, requires that the benefit should be extended to others. The exemption ought to be accompanied by a qualification, that one-fourth or one half of the crops should be contributed to the public use, for the support of the wives and children of our soldiers. Owners exempted, or whose overseers are exempted, can well afford to make this contribution, for the sale of the rest of their crops will yield more than double as much as in ordinary times. Why then should they have the exclusive fruits of this incidental benefit growing out of the necessity of a police

The position that "slavery is an element of strength and not of weakness to the Confederate States, for while the whites fight battles, the slaves stay at home and make food and clothes for them," is plausible in theory and would be strictly true, provided the slaves were owned in common or equally diffused among our population. But such is not the case; therefore the position is not true in its practical application, for by it those who own slaves, if so fortunate as now to have money, must pay it out for food, and those who have no money must starve. Take for example the county of Yadkin; a vast proportion of the population are small farmers, who by means of their children and occasionally hiring a hand in crop time, have heretofore made enough to live on and something to sell every year. Call off the head of the family, and the wife and children can do nothing. By selling a cow or a horse, they may make out to live for a while, but this can't last long, at $4 a bushel for corn, 75 cts. a pound for bacon, $6 a bunch for cotton yarn, &c. Without exaggeration, "starvation stares them in the face!" To prevent this calamity or alleviate it in some measure, it seems to me to be absolutely necessary to amend the law by exempting all who have as many as three children under the age of ten years. It should be done in time to [illegible] some early enough to plant corn crops.—This necessity is as urgent to prevent starvation as was the necessity for exempting owners of slaves and overseers for police regulation; and as the one class has been spared, I trust, provided the matter is properly brought to the attention of Congress, it will be found that the other class can also be spared and leave enough men in our armies to repel the invaders. I use the word properly, because it should not be viewed in the light of factious opposition, but be presented as it really is a measure called for by *absolute necessity*, in the Western part of this State. If, my dear sirs, you had seen as I have, men, well to-do in the world, owning a small farm, one or 2 horses, cows, hogs, &c, start off as conscripts, leaving their wives and 3 or 4 children, helpless, and destined to starve or beg, you would feel as I do, and sometimes wonder at the subordination of the conscripts. So you see, it is not that I object to the exemption of the owners of slaves and overseers, but because of a like necessity in respect to the heads of large and helpless families, that I used the phrase a set off; and I do hope Congress in its wisdom will find that we can spare both classes and still have enough men to whip the yankees. If we cannot, God help the wives and children of our conscripts.

The proposed exemption occurred to me in my reflections on the distressed condition of several of my neighbors, but I was glad to find on investigation, that it can be supported by precedents. In England, Parliament has never passed a conscription act—money is regularly voted to enable the crown "to raise and support armies"—that is, the regular army, by enlistment, for the general purposes of war; and occasionally Parliament has passed bills to arm and equip the militia to repel an invasion from France, an exemption is made of "all married men who have one or more children under the age of ten years"—in another, when Bonaparte threatened an invasion the exemption is of "all married men who have as many as two children under the age of ten years." You will find these acts of Parliament referred to in Miller's History of England (continuation of Hume and Smollet.)

Some of my friends called to-day and alluded to your article in terms of approbation. They suggest that you should republish the article, and add the above explanation which I had written and read to them and which may not be readily understood by itself. They also insist that my name should be given, heping in this way to secure for the two important subjects a more attentive consideration.

I leave the matter to your discretion.

Very truly yours, &c.,

R. M. PEARSON.

By the same mail with this letter of Chief Justice Pearson, came the following from one who unites to a clear head and much experience in financial matters, opportunities for information not common to the public generally:—

Editors of the Observer:—I have read with care the late article in your paper from an intelligent correspondent, disapproving the further issue of Treasury notes, excepting change, and recommending the supply of the Treasury by the sale of State bonds.

The late act of Assembly authorises the Treasurer to raise money both by the sale of State bonds and by the issue of Treasury notes of the denomination of $5, $10, $20, and $50.

If the Confederate Government pay with reasonable promptitude; the current expenses of the State in clothing our troops and other military expenses, which we have a right to expect, the amount authorised by our late act to be raised by the sale of bonds or the issue of Treasury notes is ample. It is not probable that it will be necessary to resort to both modes. Owing to the fluctuating and uncertain condition of monetary affairs, and the determination of the State to sustain her high credit, it was intended by the act to give the Public Treasurer a discretion [illegible] to time, as he might think best.

The bonds authorised to be issued are to bear 6 per cent. interest, to run thirty years, with coupons payable semi-annually.

The Treasury notes are to be receivable in payment of all public dues, and are to be redeemable or fundable at the Treasury 1st of January 1866.

About five millions of the notes, authorised to be issued by the Convention, fundable in 8 per cent. bonds, scarcely got out of the Treasury until they were returned and funded. They did not become a currency. A very large amount of them, as I understand, were exchanged at the Treasury, for Confederate currency, and returned by the first holder for State bonds;—so we have a small amount of these notes in circulation. I state these facts as necessary to be understood in order to arrive at a just conclusion whether the Treasury ought to be supplied by the sale of bonds, or the issue of the Treasury notes. It was believed that these notes would circulate with at least equal credit with any currency we are likely to have before the conclusion of the war. They bear no interest for 3 years.

No one knows what the State bonds will bring. The sale of the $200,000, by advertisement, to come off on the 26th instant will settle the rate for the present.—Confederate currency will be received for them. If they bring a premium of 18 per cent., then, to avoid inflating the currency, it may be expedient to raise the money by the sale of bonds, so long at least as they bring this or a greater premium: but suppose they bring only par; and it shall turn out that our Quartermasters and Commissaries, and soldiers to whom bounty is to be paid, can buy more cloth and provisions with the Treasury notes than with Confederate money, will it not be better to save the 18 per cent. to the State? When North Carolina comes generously forward and out of her own Treasury clothes her own troops, buys her own cavalry horses and pays a bounty to her soldiers, and her currency, bearing no interest for 3 years is preferred to Confederate notes, should she forbear to use it?

I throw out these observations, hoping that your intelligent correspondent and others will discuss the question further in these aspects. It is a question of importance. Possibly in writing your editorial, approving the views of your correspondent you had not in view the facts and contingences to which I call your attention. I hope you will further discuss this question.

To these interesting letters, upon subjects of the highest importance, it is scarcely necessary that we should add a word, except that it is well that they not only engage the thoughts of gentlemen of intellect and information and experience, but that such gentlemen resort to the public prints to discuss them.

The last financial scheme proposed, in order to force the extortioners and speculators to invest in Confederate bonds, is that the several States shall guarantee their payment in proportion to their representation in Congress. We regret to see that President Davis lends his name to a measure so unjust to the great body of the people, and so ruinous in its operation upon the future prosperity of the country. Ardent, patriotic men every where, looking only upon the surface of things, favor this nefarious project—a scheme, doubtless, concocted by the speculators, and which must end in the country, reducing the great masses of the laboring white population to a state of vassalage for centuries to come, unknown and unfelt perhaps, in any country. These money holders—these patriotic lovers of the Confederacy have made their millions of Confederate notes out of the *necessities* of the government and the people, and then turn around and declare them worthless, unless the State governments will guarantee their payment! We trust the Legislature of North Carolina will be true to itself and to their constituents, by repelling with scorn and indignation such a proposition.

Political gamesters, who are looking for the revival of the ultra free trade notions which have been held in the South, after the war is over, will of course lend their influence to this scheme. It will be an entering wedge at some future day to be *forced* in, when their ends can be gained.

Under the old government, we opposed the assumption of the State debts by the Federal government as unconstitutional and tending to consolidation. For the same and for other reasons, we shall oppose the monstrous proposition. Burdened as the States are already, this attempt to saddle them with responsibilities which the Confederate government, according to the Constitution, ought to bear, is fraught with the most direful consequences. Let the *people*—*the people* render due benevolence and all possible aid by loans and taxation to the common government in this exigency but, in the name of justice, of right, of posterity and the Constitution, let the State and Confederate governments remain intact and independent, to exercise their legitimate and consummal functions for the good of each other and the good of the whole.—*Ral. Standard.*

From the Raleigh Standard.

THE NEW FINANCIAL PROJECT.

Taxation, to a reasonable limit, justly and equally imposed, upon the *productive* wealth of the people of the Confederate States, is the only safe and sure method of maintaining the credit of the government during the war. [illegible] itself, would at once render unnecessary excessive issues of Confederate Treasury notes, [illegible] depreciation of the currency, and [illegible] communication to its creditors—some method has been studiously [illegible] by the present Congress, more perhaps from the fear that such a step would lead to the [illegible] of their numerous short-comings and sins, by a constituency usually slow in administering it, than from any conviction that the people could not or would not bear it. To prevent the immediate necessity of taxation as well as to put off the evil day, and give encouragement to extortion and speculation, it is now proposed that the State governments shall guarantee the payment of the present and future debt of the Confederate States, incurred on account of the war. The intimation that the States must, in effect, assume the debt, is denied simply because they only in form guarantee it.—But a surety in law is always regarded as much the debtor as the principal, and when from any cause the principal becomes obstinate or untrustworthy, the security is made to pay the debt.

By the Constitution the Confederate government has the sole right to make and conduct a war against foreign powers, and to levy taxes for maintaining it or paying the debt incurred by it. The States have no such rights, having surrendered them in the formation of the compact. For the States, therefore, to guarantee the payment of the war debt, is to assume an obligation which they have no means of discharging. The guaranty would in fact be wholly inadequate, and hence no guaranty at all. For instance, supposing that the war should end a year hence—and few can even hope that it will end sooner—the proportion of North Carolina, according to the Alabama proposition, would be $150,000,000. Can any one tell us by what process this State could ever pay the interest on such a debt? But add her own debt to this, and it would make about $175,000,000! What could she do with such a debt? Does any one suppose that North Carolina would ever submit to a *direct tax* to meet her proportion? The idea is preposterous. But it will be said, that North Carolina will never be called upon to pay any part of it—that there is no possibility of such a result. If not, why should she guarantee it? If so, would the guaranty be worth any thing?

But a very gifted idea prevails in some well-meaning minds, that if the Confederacy fails, which we will not admit to be possible, that the States must fail also—that if Confederate money or bonds become worthless, State money and State bonds will become worthless also. This by no means follows. It is mere claptrap. The Confederacy is a creature of circumstances—the States made it, and the States or circumstances may unmake it. But the States are realities—necessities—possessing powers of sovereignty, and therefore may be perpetual. The Confederacy may or may not exist ten or one hundred years hence; but the States will undoubtedly exist, if they are true to themselves, many centuries, though the compacts into which they may enter may be broken *ad infinitum*.

But to the point. The proposition of Alabama is monstrous. She proposes to guarantee her proportion of the war debt *according to her Congressional representation*. Who would have [illegible] unjust a proposition [illegible] wealthy and magnanimous State? She has scarcely felt the tread of the iron hoof of war. Virginia, Tennessee, Louisiana, Arkansas and North Carolina have been nearly ruined. Kentucky and Missouri, which are represented in the Confederate Congress, are not likely to assume any part of the burden. Can the other States be so blind as to accede to any such proposition? The productive wealth of Alabama is, perhaps, three times as great as that of North Carolina, and yet she is willing to guarantee only her proportion according to representation!

South Carolina, more chary, is willing to assume her proportion of only $200,000,000, (a drop in the bucket) and then her citizens must have a prior claim to purchase her bonds! This is a guaranty with a witness. Florida comes into line promptly and agrees to bear her share *according to representation*, and well she may, when her productive wealth, in a few years, will rival most of the States. The scheme, if adopted, will prove perplexing and injurious, and must ultimately fail to compass its object. Georgia, the Empire State of the South, adjourned her Legislature without touching it. North Carolina will do well to imitate her example.

From the Standard.

WHY EXEMPT THE PROFITS OF COTTON AND WOOLEN FACTORIES AND TANNERIES FROM TAXATION?

MR. EDITOR:—I wish to call the attention of the members of the Legislature, to some very important omissions in the Revenue bill reported by the committee on Finance. The labors of a committee in framing a Revenue bill, are so great and so complicated, that it would indeed be a wonder if it was in all respects perfect, and the multiplicity of the business of members almost precludes them from that [illegible] attention to a long and tedious Revenue bill which its importance demands. And it is not at all strange that a person in the quiet of retirement should be able to point out some material omissions—though its provisions are generally just and equitable, and a vast improvement on the old Revenue Law. The 1st section provides an ad valorem tax of two-fifths of one per cent. on land, slaves, money on hand, loaned or on deposite, stocks in Bank, house hold furniture, (over $200 in value) horses, mules, cattle, hogs, &c., raised for market. Section 4th requires all incorporated companies, except such as requires it done by the individual stockholders, to list their capital stock in business. But no where in the Revenue bill is capital invested in cotton factories, woolen factories, or tanneries owned by individuals or partnership companies taxed one cent! Is this just? Is it right? The merchant is taxed one-half of one per cent. on the amount of his purchases—the farmer is taxed two fifths of one per cent. on his horses, cattle, hogs, &c., raised for market—the mechanic is taxed the same on his an[illegible] [illegible] house and lot—and all pay a tax on [illegible] household furniture over two hundred dollars in value. Why then are these manufacturers of cottons, woolens, and leather, whose prodigious profits are almost beyond calculation, taxed nothing? I know some of these cotton spinners who are realizing in clear profits *one thousand dollars per day!* The Legislature certainly cannot intend to exempt their business from taxation, while the profits of the farm in the shape of horses, cattle and hogs, raised for market, are taxed!

I hope this bill will not be permitted to pass the House of Commons without correcting this great injustice. Let not the enemies of this Conservative Legislature have it to say, that it has established a privileged class among us, and exempted from taxation their enormous profits and overgrown fortunes, which have perhaps been made out of the unproductive land owner and mechanic, or the hard earnings of the poor soldiers and their families. Equalize the taxes upon all according to their property and their ability to pay, and all will cheerfully submit to pay them—but if this is not done, the people will not, and they should not, submit to such gross injustice.

A TAX PAYER.

Death of General Sidney Johnson—Interesting Incident.

"N'Importe," the western army correspondent of the Mobile Advertiser and Register, gives the following incident of the battle of Shiloh:

At Shiloh the brave old hero Sidney Johnston directed the 1st Missouri to advance, and then riding to where an Arkansas brigade was wavering, he seized the barrel of a musket in his hand, and cried out: "You Arkansas men, who boast of using the bowie-knife, let me see how you can use the bayonet!" and led a charge before which the Yankees fell back in dismay, but not until one of their accursed bullets had struck the noblest man upon the field, and he who sacrificed his own life for the welfare of the Yankee wounded. But a few moments before receiving his wound, the magnanimous leader of the southern army passed over a gully filled with Yankee wounded, groaning pitifully. Turning to his own surgeon, then the only one of his staff with him, he said, "Go back and mitigate the sufferings of some of those poor, miserable devils." The surgeon declined, upon the ground that his proper position was inseparably attached to Johnson. But the General repeated the request and his surgeon left him to attend to the sufferings of the enemy's wounded. A few moments afterwards, Gen. Johnston received a severe wound in the thigh, from the hemorrage of which he died. Had his surgeon been present, the wound might have been dressed, the hemorrhage stopped and his life saved. As it was, he concealed the fact of his wound, continued to lead forward his successful columns, and finally perished, the victim of his own magnanimous heroic nature. His deeds will grace the brightest [illegible] of this glorious history.

NEW JERSEY—The Democrats of Bergen county celebrated the 8th of January by a festival at which some of the most distinguished men in the State delivered speeches in strong denunciation of Lincoln and his proclamation and the abolition party. Ex-Gov. Price said, "the Republicans were the traitors. The President had plunged us in a war against a people whom he either did not understand or did not mean to understand."

Gen. P. Androus said, "Now that emancipation was proclaimed, he contended that our army should be called back at once, for they have no business there except for the purpose which brought them there. This war he said, must cease, and the rights of the South must be respected, or in the last resort we must perforce turn our artillery upon those Africanized guerillas who have garrotted the Constitution and every popular right." (Applause.)

Hon Thos Dunn said, "If this war on the South continued much longer, he did not hesitate to say we would have war at the North as our own hearth stones. If the administration would not heed the lessons of the late elections—if they would persist in the violation of States and popular rights—the people would seek a remedy in the Constitution; but if that should fail, they would turn upon them the mouths of their cannon and the points of their sabres. (Loud and prolonged applause.)

Hon A. J. Rogers said, "The Democrats of New Jersey would never find him wanting in resistance to the damnable doctrines upheld by the party now in power."

The N. Y. Herald says th[illegible] Vicksburg is by [illegible] Yankees were obl[illegible] they will take a[illegible]

ARE THE YANKEES IN POSESSION OF MONTGOMERY.

The Montgomery Advertiser says:

The question was quite seriously mooted yesterday and the day before whether Yankees or the Confederates were in possession of the capital city of Alabama. Those who argued that the enemy held the city pointed to the blue coats, which were to be seen in profusion in the market, in the stores, about the hotels, and on the streets, as an argument in their favor. If they were not the masters but prisoners, as some contended, what reasonable excuse could be offered for their being allowed to roam through the town without a guard? They evidently had the best of the argument; still there were those who could not believe Montgomery had been tamely surrendered. On application to the Yankees themselves for information it was found that they claimed to be prisoners, taken near Murfreesboro', and paroled. Some of them said they were deserters [illegible] others were not yet satisfied with the success of the efforts to subjugate the South and wished to get another opportunity to murder Southern men; while others still professed themselves so much enamored of the "Sunny South," that they would be willing to remain, in case they could obtain employment as mechanics at the rate of five or six dollars per day. All of them seemed to enjoy their liberty immensely, and doubtless thought the Southern Confederacy was not such a terrible monster after all. Seriously, however, the practice of allowing Yankee prisoners to perambulate the streets of our cities and towns, except when necessary for their transit from one railroad depot or steamboat landing to another, either with or without a guard, is disgraceful. Their presence is an offence to the wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of the men whom these wretches came South to murder, and their eyes should not be pained with the spectacle where it is possible to be avoided. The Yankees taken in arms against us should be treated humanely. A brave and generous people will treat their prisoners in no other way. They should be held as prisoners, however be closely guarded, and allowed no opportunities for mingling promiscuously with the people, or of effecting their escape. Unless this is done we may look for abolition emissaries throughout the South, incendiarism, robbery, outbreaks and murders. Will the proper authorities give their attention to this matter?

AN ABLE AND INTERESTING SPEECH.—The Speech of the Hon. Bedford Brown, of Caswell, delivered in the Senate on Friday last, on the ten regiment bill, was one of the ablest and most forcible vindications of the rights of States and of the liberty or the personal right of the citizen, to which we have listened since the war commenced. Col. Brown thoroughly and indignantly exposed the charge of disloyalty preferred against the Conservatives of this State, and demonstrated the fact that the worst enemies of the Confederacy are those who are disregarding the rights of the States, and who, by such a course, and by ignoring the rights of the citizen under the Constitution, would destroy the very liberty for which we are now contending.—He showed that a free government like ours should never exercise doubtful powers; that the Confederate Constitution, strictly construed and adhered to, is ample for all purposes, whether in war or in peace: and that the government and the cause in which we are engaged would lose infinitely more in the confidence of the people, by the assumption of undelegated or doubtful powers, than it would gain in any temporary advantage or convenience by such assumption.

We trust that Col. Brown will furnish a copy of his remarks for publication. The report in our columns of what he said is necessarily meagre and imperfect; and we will not do him the injustice to attempt to report his remarks, as we took no notes of them—and if we had, we could not give them as fully as we are sure our readers would like to have them.

Standard.

A poor woman of Campbell county, Virginia sent nine sons to the war in one company in the 42d regiment, one of whom was below conscript age. One of these had died of disease, another has been crippled by a wound, but the remaining seven are now "present for duty." Well, this mother of the Gracchi—said Gracchi being unable to go to see her—came to see them the other day. She is about sixty years of age, but walked to the post where her boys were on picket at the time; from Guiney's station, fifteen miles distant, in an incredibly short space of time. Do you wonder now at the performances of Jackson's foot cavalry, when they have such mothers? But to go on with the story: The accomplished officer now in command of the 42d having mentioned these facts to Gen. Jones, it was decided first, that the best ambulance in the brigade should convey her back to Guiney's whenever it should please her to return; and second, that she should dine with himself and staff. Hearing that the wife of one of the nine, as well as another woman, mother of three soldiers in the same regiment, had accompanied the old lady, they too were invited. Dinner passed off very pleasantly. One of our guests (the mother of the three) convinced us that we soldiers of the second war of independence were much better off than those of the first by telling us that she had often heard her father, who was a Revolutionary soldier, tell his boys that they didn't know nothing—that he had often waded through snow a foot deep in his bare shirt tail.

Peace or No Peace!

ALL members of Company I, 33rd Reg't N. C. Troops, are hereby ordered to report immediately, to said Regiment and Company, for duty; or they will be considered as deserters, and will be dealt with accordingly. Those who are not able to report must furnish the commander of said company with a certificate from a surgeon, accompanied with an affidavit [illegible]

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1863.

THE INTERCEPTED CORRESPONDENCE.

Not considering the correspondence taken from young Saunders, now going the rounds, of sufficient importance to encumber our paper with the whole of it, we give the following from the Examiner:

We gave yesterday a review of a mass of correspondence, published in the Northern papers, purporting to be official correspondence of the Confederate Government with its representatives and agents in England and France, and which, it is alleged, was intercepted by the capture of a son of Mr. George N. Saunders, while attempting to run the blockade from Charleston. It is to be regretted, and is a subject of wonder, that this correspondence, when the vessel was taken, was not destroyed or sunk to the bottom of the sea. As it is, the enemy has been given a full exposition of our affairs, and as much as has been said of information being given to the enemy by improper publications in the newspapers, this single dispatch bearer of Mr. Benjamin has furnished the Yankees an amount of contraband intelligence that could not be gained from all the newspapers in the South for the next fifty years. It is also to be regretted that Mr. Benjamin in his correspondence should have indulged in such weak and offensive speculation relative to the Emperor of France. There was no occasion for it, and its only effect can be to offend and estrange the friendly interest the Emperor has evinced in the success of our cause. The whole thing is an unfortunate affair, and the character of the information disclosed shows with what singular want of judgment the business of that department is conducted.

One of the important disclosures made to the enemy in this correspondence is the fact that the Confederate Government has contracted, to be paid for in cotton, for the construction in England of six iron-clad steamers, of a peculiar class, combining the capacities of the freighting and fighting ships in a manner which will enable them to force the blockade. It seems that previous to the departure of Mr. George N. Saunders for Europe, certain legislation of the Confederate Congress which had been proposed in the matter of contracting for the construction of iron-clad ships in Europe, encountered the opposition of that gentleman. The following memorandum from him on this subject is found among the intercepted papers. Addressed to "Reid Saunders," it was probably placed by the latter in the hands of Mr. Memminger or Mr. Mallory:

Any legislation in regard to the construction of iron-clad steamers, until time is given me to get mine under way, will be very unjust. My detention here was neccssary to the perfection of the contracts, which took much time and reflection. The final instructions of the Navy Department have been issued but a few days. Bunglers entering the European market might endanger the entire scheme. Great skill and diplomacy must be exercised to avoid the interference of European Government.

No one is entitled to my suggestions until full time is given me to carry them out.

GEORGE N. SAUNDERS.

To REID SAUNDERS.

To this is added by Mr. Saunders the following list of names, consisting of persons connected with the Confederate Administration and Congress. Several of the names, it will be seen, have a cross prefixed to them, intimating probably that they already favored his views, or needed to be still further approached on the subject. This supposition is, however, purely conjectural:

President Davis,	Secretary Mallory,	
Vice President Stevens,	P. M. G. Reagan,	
†Simms,	†Breckenridge,	Boyce,
Burnett,	†Conrad,	†Garnett,
Hunter,	Elliott,	Miles,
Henry,	Read,	Wright, Tenn
†Brown, Miss.	Machen,	Haskin,
†Orr,	Bruce,	Lions,
Johnson,	Cooke,	Foot,
Wigfall,	†Becock,	†Pugh,
†Clarke.		

The following memorandum appears with the above letter in the hand-writing of Mr. Saunders:

Gabraith & Co, of Scotland, and W. S. Lindsay & Co, of London, are the Houses with whom I had the negotiation about the steamers. I request Captain Sinclair of the Confederate Navy, to make all preliminary arrangements for the contract by my return.—(See him first.) He will meet you in London.

George Thompson & Co., Glasgow, will make proposals for the construction of at least one steamer. They have the drawing and estimates complete.

Lindsay & Co, will negotiate the naval store bill.

B. Rice & Co., may undertake enough to load one vessel (Nova Scotia) with shoes and clothing under the North Carolina contract.—Turpentine 100 should bring per gallon $2; rosin should bring $5; $4 bring $8.

A letter, in this correspondence, from Mr. Memminger; names Mr. James Spencer at Liverpool, as the financial agent for the Confederate States, and Messrs. Frazier, Trenholm & Co., as its depositaries. Mr. Memminger says he has on hand gold and silver coin, (chiefly the former,) two and a half millions of which he desires to apply in payment of articles purchased in England by our agents for the use of the Confederate Government.—He proposes to make payment for purchase by a transfer to the creditor of as much of this coin as may be requisite, and he presumes that when the coin thus becomes bona fide the property of a British subject, that the British Government would, at his instance, permit any of its vessels to bring over the same for him. He authorizes Messrs. Frazier, Trenholm & Co., to extend credit to Maj. J. B. Ferguson to the extent of five hundred thousand dollars, to make his purchases for the Confederate States, upon which drafts can be made, or these are authorized to transfer to any parties who may furnish the means to make the purchases.

This correspondence also covers a letter from the Ordnance Bureau to "Mr. William K. Smith, of London," offered to receive shipments of nitre, to be delivered within the limits of the Confederate States, and not to exceed one thousand tons, upon the following terms and rates of payment.

1st. For nitre delivered at any Confederate port east of the Mississippi river seventy five (75) cents per pound, of ninety per cent. purity, if delivered on or before March first, 1863.

2d. For nitre delivered as above, but after March 1st, 1863; sixty cents per pound, of 90 per cent. purity.

3d. For all nitre delivered as above, at Confederate ports between the Mississippi and Rio Grande rivers, fifty cents per pound of 90 per cent. purity.

It is distinctly understood, in connection with the above stipulation, that all payments thus due are to be made and received in the Treasury notes of the Confederate States, or, if preferred, in their bonds; and that the inspection of a duly accredited officer shall be final as to the quality of the article.

SENSATION DISPATCHES.—The rumors of a commission from Indiana and Illinois, at Richmond; that the Governor of Kentucky had called out 60,000 volunteers to resist the emancipation act of Lincoln; and that Senator Bright's wife, of Indiana, crossed Gen. Bragg's lines in possession of sealed dispatches for President Davis, the contents of which as announced, soliciting our government to receive into its Confederation the States of Illinois, Indiana, and all the States west of the Mississippi, are so far as we have been able to ascertain, without foundation.

COMING TAXES.—The Fayetteville Observer has a brief and comprehensive review of the system of taxation proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury, in his report. The people will have to face the music, as one of the necessary results of the revolution in which we are now engaged:

"He desires to raise sixty-three millions of dollars per annum by direct taxes. Of this amount thirty-five millions he proposes to get by a tax of one per cent. on all the kinds of property which were taxed one-half of one per cent. last year (when the State paid the tax instead of the people.) And twenty-eight millions he proposes to raise by a tax of ten per cent. on gross incomes. These incomes he estimates at 280 millions: that is 7 per cent. on four thousand millions worth of property. The whole would, he supposes, [illegible] sixty millions of net revenue, [illegible] three millions for expenses and [illegible]

The object of this [illegible] pay forty-eight millions of [illegible] public debt and have a surplu[illegible] twelve millions to apply to reduction of [illegible] debt itself.

Incidental objects are the reduction of the circulation by which prices would be brought to a sounder basis, and such a help to the public credit as to bring down the rate of interest on the public debt, for which purpose he also urges the guaranty of the government debt by the States.

The Secretary discusses these matters at great length, and, so far as we can judge, with ability. He anticipates an enormous fall in the price of produce by the adoption of his plans for reducing the circulation and bringing it back to a money standard. This might be hard upon speculators and extortioners, and indeed produce a pinch among all classes, but it is necessary to the restoration of a condition of soundness."

RECRUITING OFFICERS.—By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that several recruiting officers have been detailed for this county, and inducements are offered to volunteer.

Those absent from the army without or beyond leave also have an opportunity to report to the recruiting officers.

The Conscript act has been suspended, for thirty days.

Reorganization.

There is a general reorganization going on in the army, throwing the regiments from the same States together. General Hoke's Brigade is composed of the 6th, 21st, 54th and 57th N. C. Regiments, together with the 1st N. C. Battalion.

Letters should hereafter be directed to Gen. Hoke's Brigade, Gen. Early's Division.

The following amusing incident occurred at the capture of Maj. R. W. Wharton, by the yankees on the 15th ult.: "He (Maj. Wharton) attempted a ride in a boat on the Rappahannock, but the wind proving too strong, he was blown across. A major who went across a few days after, under a flag of truce, says that when Maj. Wharton found that the pickets were about to take him, he pulled out some Richmond papers and asked an exchange for Northern papers." The Yankees replied "No, and we will not be apt to exchange you soon."

☞ Gov. Stanly is reported to have resigned on account of the Emancipation Proclamation.

☞ The Iredell Express says that a seizure of brandy was made in Charlotte last week, the government allowing $2 50 a gallon for it.

THE TEN REGIMENT BILL.—In the Senate of our Legislature, on Thursday, the ten regiment bill was considered on its 2d reading, and *rejected*,—yeas 18, nays 27.

At latest dates, Congress was still engaged on the currency question and the Exemption bill.

☞ In the Senate at Washington, Saulsbury, of Delaware, made a speech in which he announced Lincoln as an imbecile. The sergeant at arms was ordered to take him in custody.

☞ The Greensboro' World says a case of small-pox has made its appearance in that town. It is a negro from Goldsboro', who is in a house near the Depot.

THE LEGISLATURE.—In the Senate on Monday the bill modifying the Stay Law was laid on the table. The bill to amend the charter of the Chatham Coalfield Railroad passed its final reading. Also the resolution giving the heirs of soldiers who have died in service the same bounty as would have been drawn by said soldiers if they had lived.

☞ We are glad to learn from E. A. Vogler, Esq., our County Salt Agent, that the urgent demand for salt appears to be pretty well over in this county. He has supplied between 1,500 and 2,000 families.

During the agent's recent trip into the Eastern and Western parts of the county, (Pfafftown and Chalk Level) he supplied every applicant with what was needed. In every instance, indigent soldiers' families were furnished gratuitously, on application. Mr. Vogler speaks most favorably of the accommodating spirit of the people, and scarcely an instance occurred where applicants did not cheerfully accept only proportionate allowances, according to the stock on hand. He hopes now to be able to supply calls at any time, and will distribute salt on any day, when on hand.

At last Court Mr. Vogler was authorized to purchase corn and pork for the use of indigent soldiers' families, and he has made such arrangements that he is satisfied no soldiers' family in this county need suffer for want of bread and meat. But the demand for relief has been gradually increasing, and the stock of flour and meat stored previous to prices having advanced much, is now exhausted. He has succeeded in purchasing more pork than the quantity ordered, and if transportation can be obtained, will also have a sufficiency of flour and grain.

We publish this information for the benefit of those brave Forsyth men who are in the service of the country, that they may feel assured that their families at home are not uncared for.

SNOW.—Snow fell here on Monday night to the depth of about four inches.

The weather is extremely cold.

The snow in Raleigh was 18 inches deep on a level.

Snowing again rapidly Thursday morning, with the prospect of continuing all day. It ceased snowing about noon.—Snow was 8 inches deep on a level. God help the poor soldier!

[illegible] army on the Potomac [illegible] eight inches deep.

LATEST NEWS.

☞ The Yankee naval and land forces are gathering at Port Royal, S. C. It is supposed the troops are drawn chiefly from the North Carolina coast. A formidable naval expedition is said to be about to attack Charleston.

☞ The Philadelphia *Evening Journal* has been suppressed for publishing a long editorial praising President Davis' message as truthful and noble in contrast with Lincoln's. Great excitemen thas been caused thereby in New York and Philadelphia.

FROM CHARLESTON.—Gens. Beauregard and Ingraham have formally announced the blockade of Charleston raised. Secretary Benjamin has also notified Foreign Consuls of the same. At latest accounts there were again twenty blockaders off Charleston harbor, and among them four iron-clad steamers.

Genesis Point below Savannah was attacked the second time, on the morning of the 1st instant, and the enemy again driven back. Major John B. Gallie, commander of the fort, was the only person killed, a shell striking him on the head.

The attack on Savannah is still iminent.

On Friday last, the enemy under Gen. Peck attacked Gen. Pryor's command about 8 miles from Suffolk, and after a severe fight of four hours, Peck was repulsed at every point, and Gen. Pryor remained in possession of the field. The enemy is reported to have had 12,000 men, and to have suffered severely. Our loss, Gen. Pryor reports, to have been less than fifty. Among them was Col. Poage and Captain Dobbin of Virginia.

FROM CHARLESTON.
NAVAL ENGAGEMENT!
TWO FEDERAL GUNBOATS SUNK—ONE DAMAGED.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 31.—This morning the gunboats Palmetto State, Capt. Rutledge, Chicora, Capt. Tucker, accompanied by three small steamers—the Clinch, Etton, and Chesterfield, and all under the command of Commodore Ingraham, made an attack on blockaders and succeeded in sinking two and crippling a third. The engagement commenced at 4 o'clock, the Palmetto State opened at 5 upon the Federal gunboat Mercidia, carrying 11 guns and 158 men which was soon sunk in five fathoms water. Her commander, Capt. Stillwagon, with a boat's crew, came on board and surrendered. One shot pierced her boiler, going clear through Capt. Stillwagon and crew were paroled by Commander Ingraham. Capt Tucker of the Chicora reports sinking another Federal gunboat, and disabling of the steamship Quaker City. The latter was set on fire by the Chicora and hauled down her flag to surrender, but afterwards managed to escape, using only one wheel. The number of blockaders outside at the time of the engagement was thirteen, with two first class Federal frigates, the Susquehanna and Canandagua. The Federal loss is very severe. It was a complete victory on our part, with not a man lost. The gunboats were not even struck. The blockaders have disappeared—not one to be seen within five miles with the strongest river glass. Our boats are returning. The following is the official dispatch:

ON BOARD GUNBOAT PALMETTO STATE,
January 31st, 1863.

I went out last night. This vessel struck the Mercidia, when she sent a boat aboard and surrendered. The officers and crew were paroled. Capt. Tucker thinks he sunk one vessel and set another on fire, when she struck her flag. The blockading fleet has gone to southwest and eastward out of sight.

(Signed,) D. M. INGRAHAM,
Flag Officer Com'nding.

Ninety-four prisoners, including three negroes from Yankee gunboat John P. Smith, arrived this morning, taken in an engagement on Stono River. The boat was captured and nearly two hundred prisoners.

Wheeler's cavalry have destroyed five other Transports on the Cumberland river, and destroyed an engine and train of cars on the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad.

It is reported that Gen. Van Dorn has recaptured Holly Springs with 700 prisoners and a considerable quantity of army stores.

The Mobile Advertiser and Register has a dispatch, dated Jackson 29th inst., which says parties from Memphis state that Gen. Hulbert, of Illinois, commanding that point, and Gen Willard, of Ohio, have resigned in consequence of Lincoln's proclamation.

RODNEY, Miss., Jan. 22.—A courier arrived at St. Joseph, La., at 2 o'clock this evening from Major Harrison's headquarters, 6 miles above Carthage, reports that 200 Yankee cavalry surprised the Texas cavalry this morning. The Yankees were repulsed with the loss of their Colonel, who was mortally wounded and captured by our men before he expired.

The prisoners of Arkansas Post, have been sent to St. Louis. There are among them Gen. Churchill, ten Colonels, ten Lieut. Colonels, ten Majors, one hundred Captains, two hundred Lieutenants, and some thirty or forty Adjutants, Staff officers, Quartermasters, Surgeons, etc., making a total of about 5,000.—The troops are said to be all from Texas.

BURNSIDE RESIGNED—TROUBLE IN THE YANKEE CAMP.

RICHMOND, Jan. 30.—Special dispatch from Fredericksburg says Northern dates of the 27th have been received. Burnside has resigned and Hooker has been appointed his successor. Gold advanced in consequence to 162. Gens. Sumner and Franklin have been relieved of their commands.

ADDITIONAL NORTHERN NEWS.

RICHMOND, Jan. 30.—A Washington correspondent of the New York Herald says that the radicals have determined to prosecute the war with the utmost vigor for the next three or four months, and if peace is not conquered within that time they will accept the mediation of Napoleon and recognize the South, on condition that it will agree to a plan of gradual emancipation. Chilcott the Republican candidate has been elected Speaker of the N. Y. Assembly, and all Republican officers elected. Lieut. Thomas McKean Buchanan, commander of the Federal gunboat Calhoun, was killed in the engagement at Bayou Teche on the 14th inst.

Vicksburg is again to be assailed by Grant's and McClernand's armies and Porter's gunboat fleet. The expedition has started. The Issuance bill passed by the House on Monday is already causing inflation of prices. A million dollars in gold sold in Washington chiefly at 54 premium. Accounts from Mexico represent defeat of French troops before Puebla. Communication between Vera Cruz and Orizaba cut off by Guerrillas.

STUCK IN THE MUD.

The special correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer sends the following:

Fredericksburg, Jan. 28, 1863.—I have just received Northern dates of the 26th inst:

The attempts to cross the Rappahannock.—The special correspondent of the New York "Post" states that for four days last week, beginning with Tuesday and ending with Friday the 'Grand Army' attempted to cross at Bank's Ford, just above Fredericksburg, but that such was the condition of the roads, it was compelled to fall back.

Accounts represent that on Friday the greater portion of the army was back in camp before Fredericksburg. Burnside, Hooker, Sumner, Stoneman, Griffin, Slocum, Sykes, Humphries, Franklin and all the other officers labored hard to get the men across, but the mud prevented. Pontoons were brought within one hundred rods of Ball's Ford.

A New Arrangement.—The issuing of a large amount of small Treasury notes, was a serious tax upon the energies and time of our late public Treasurer. It cumbered his office with clerks and desks and obliged every one who wanted small change to apply in person or by proxy to the counter of the Treasury.

We are glad to learn that our new Treasurer, Mr. Worth, has succeeded in making an arrangement with the Banks of the State, by which the Treasurer's office will be relieved of this burden, the public better accommodated, and a large item of expense saved.

The plan is this: The Treasurer deposits in each Bank a given number of Blank Treasury notes, the Banks to have them signed by persons designated for the purpose, and to circulate the notes, the Treasurer paying 20 per cent less than heretofore for signing, numbering and clipping, and drawing upon the Banks for the amount deposited. By this arrangement the public be accommodated with small bills by applying to the nearest Bank instead of sending to the Treasury for them, and about $4,000 will be saved to the Treasury.

N. C. Standard.

For the Press.

FORSYTH COUNTY, Feb. 3, 1863.

Mr. Editor:—In your paper of Jan. 23, 1863, is found a communication by "one of the people," in which the author uses the following language: "During the discussion of the bill for the creation of a Treasurer for the Literary Fund, in our House of Commons, some weeks since, Mr. F. E. Shober, one of the representatives from Rowan County, made the following very startling admission: that owing to a scarcity of hands in the Treasury department, a bundle of papers, consisting of a number of bonds became and remained misplaced, till when found, they were ascertained to be perfectly worthless; and that the department had consequently sustained a loss of from $75,000 to $100,000." The author of this communication quoted these remarks of the gentleman from Rowan, from memory, and if he failed to give the gentleman's precise language, he nevertheless did not fail to state an uncontroverted fact, viz: that a heavy loss of funds had been sustained! And if it now was ascertained that this loss was not sustained by the treasury department, then we cheerfully exonerate that department of any censure in connexion with this very important, though at the same time, rather mysterious subject.

We therefore cheerfully give the gentleman the full benefit of his explanation, but assert at the same time, that this [illegible] this subject of a stigma [illegible] less is be satisfactorily explained. Now as the explanation.

Mr. Shober rose to a question of privilege in the Commons on Tuesday, and explained that he did not say that,—he had said, in the discussion of the bill to establish the office of Treasurer of the Literary fund, upon information received from the Superintendent of Common Schools, and as a reason why the said office should be created, that the bonds and other evidences of debt belonging to the fund had often been placed in insecure positions."

Now, we take it for granted that these explanations have the stamp of "by authority" attached to them; and we are grieved to learn therefrom, (and we are certainly warranted for indulging the hope that the people at large will share in this deep regret,) that matters pertaining to public interests should be thus bunglingly managed;—that in the department where these matters were transacted, there were insecure positions, and the valuable bonds and other evidences of debt were actually permitted to remain deposited in these insecure positions for a series of years so that not even the arm of the law could penetrate to sue for interest due!!!

A prudent man places his valuable bonds or other evidences of debt in some desk or safe under lock and key, but public funds or bonds and other evidences of debt pertaining to the public, are treated with a criminal negligence rarely ever before equalled! The naked confession "that insecure positions" were ever permitted to find a resting place in this department is a stain on the hitherto fair character of the good old North State.

Really, we have fallen on evil times, if these things can pass unrebuked.

Let us, however, again take up the explanation, and give the department the full benefit of it. "That the fund had sustained losses running through a series of years, amounting at this time, in the estimation of the Superintendent to the sum named by the correspondent. These losses had not occurred on account of the papers being misplaced, but for the reason that proper attention had not been given to the collection of interest, re-investing, &c." If therefore appears that this loss had been permitted to accumulate for a series of years, and we would respectfully raise the query, if during these years, any information to this effect was imparted to the Legislature of our State at its former sessions? Was it not the sworn duty of the Superintendent, the moment he became aware that these bonds and other evidences of debt were unavailable to bring this fact to the notice of our Legislature? And was this ever done?

If therefore these facts are established, "that the fund has sustained losses running through a series of years;" and "that these losses of interest amounted to from $75,000 to $100,0000, then we are rather warranted in believing these bonds were of very large amount, and that they remained in these insecure positions till they had doubled themselves; and every ready calculator will at once know how many years are required to do this!!—This subject is of vast importance to the people of North Carolina.—Our entire system of Free Schools is founded and governed by the interest money received on bonds due this Literary fund. If therefore $100,000 of interest money has been lost to this fund, precisely to that amount must our schools all over the State be curtailed in their expenses.

For these reasons I felt duty bound to take hold of this subject, and I sincerely trust that our Legislature will not adjourn till they have thoroughly sifted the matter; and if they in their investigation, shall find any "insecure positions" in this department where are located these funds, let them at once introduce iron bars or bolts, and safely secure these precious funds.

But surely some former Assembly must have thrown around these precious funds some safeguards, to keep them from being wasted.

Is there no one responsible for this loss!—Echo answers: "Is there?"

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

☞ We will publish Mr. Shober's remarks, and the Governor's letter on the above subject next week.

For the Press.

The truest characters of ignorance
Are vanity and pride and arrogance;
As blind men use to bear their noses higher
Than those who have their eyes and sight entire.

These Yankee thieves are very queer animals. When they went to Mexico, to rob Texas, California and New Mexico, then all was right for the government of the United States; now that France is going to Mexico, to stop civil war and anarchy, the asses in the Congress, bray and call that "usurpation against the rights of nations." Let it be so.—Yankees, you are down; all civilized world is earnestly engaged to put you down for ever. It was La Salle, a French agent of the government, who took possession of Texas for France, in the year 1685, and Texas was annexed to Louisiana. Let your jackasses in Congress, and your jackass writers, bray as much as they like; we have caught you by the horns, and you will be no more the same rascals, insolents, as you have been. Thieves of course, as you are, you will be for ever. The defunct United States is dead, and a dead dog is dead forever. The reconstruction! Pshaw! It would make dead bodies laugh. The American republic is broken into pieces, from head to foot. The free-love Yankee States, are full of fools; the Yankees are self-murderers. Where ignorance is bliss, it is folly to be wise. When God proposes to destroy, he previously deprives of understanding. The Yankees have become crazy. There is a pleasure in being mad, which none but mad men know. Millions of rascals, *who provoked this war*, have made large fortunes, because they have robbed on a large scale, and that was the original idea of the war; but never mind, the great consolation is this—they have murdered the American republic.

I said in my letter No. 7th, to Napoleon, six months ago, "France can make Mexico a second Algeria," and no doubt, she can; and Mexico as a French Colony, can supply France with cotton abundantly. Although I write here, it is for all the world that I write; all my writings in this country, since the election of Lincoln (this is No. 489) are translated by me into French, some go to the hands of the Emperor, some to the hands of his Ministers, some to the hands of editors in France. Here is my *modus operandi* in behalf of the Confederacy.

An eagle, towering in his pride of place,
Was by a mousing owl hawk'd at, and killed.

We seceded from the thirteen rebel Yankee States; we have the right to separate from the United States, as the thirteen rebel States separated from Great Britain; but then, we cannot keep a permanent Confederacy, or a permanent government on the consensual right of secession. In the event that Texas would secede from the Confederacy, *as very likely they will*, let us see what President Davis will do! Perhaps he will send against Texas, *seventy-five thousand men*, as an armed coercion, as Lincoln did against the seceded States. We must have a substantial government, otherwise the Confederacy is exposed to secession after secession.

For forms of government let fools contest;
Whatever's best administered is best.

The Greeks are at present, at the polls, voting for Prince Alfred, to become King of Greece. Let the voice of the people be heard freely; let the people cast their votes at the polls freely, either "For Monarchy" or "For Democracy." We don't want the people to be ruled by demagogues. Bidall, Mason, Judah Benjamin, Yancey and others, are demagogues like Lincoln, Horace Greely, Henry Ward Beecher, Chase and others. Makes no difference.

Our dangers and delights are near allies;
From the same stem the rose and prickle rise.

It was the democratic party that is ruling the Confederacy, who created all the trouble in the South with their two candidates for the Presidency—*Douglas and Breckenridge*. I labored in earnest for the Know Nothing ticket in behalf of John Bell, because the Know-Nothing party was the only party that can save the South from the supreme authority of the foreigners. The Democrats in the free States, are more dangerous to the Confederacy, than the abolitionists. The possible idea that the democrats in the North, will beat down the Republicans and have Gen. McClellan elected President, as it may happen, is already producing an awful effect amongst the Democratic power throughout the Confederacy. The South must become perfectly independent from the abolition States, in every thing; that is in the Know-Nothing party that can operate and carry into effect our complete independence. The Democrats in the free States want peace; but then they want peace with the reconstruction of the Democratic party as it was before the war. Governor Seymour suggested the idea to the Democrats of New York, to present a ticket immediately with the name of Jeff. Davis for the next President of the United States. All People in the Confederacy must know all these political intrigues of the Democracy, exactly as they are. It is even said that Lincoln favors the ideas of the Democrats in Illinois, to nominate Jeff. Davis candidate for the Presidency—to offer a general amnesty—to repeal the emancipation act—to secure the rights of each State—to give full indemnity and reimburse slaveholders for the loss of slaves—to recognize slaves as legal constitutional property provided that the Union should be reconstructed!!

Mere proud man
Dress'd in a little brief authority,
Most ignorant of what he's most assured,
His glassy essence, like an angry ape,
Plays such infernal tricks, before high heaven,
As to make the devils weep.

I will rather die in hell, with all the devils, I say loudly, rather die there to live in the city of New Orleans, with the traitors to the U. S. federacy.

Cæsar died ninety times before their death;
The valiant never taste of death but once.

I secede because fifty thousand native American traitors, citizens of New Orleans, having given the oath of allegiance to Lincoln, and declared themselves for the Federal Union, I will live no more amongst such vile traitors in the city of New Orleans! I will rather, [illegible] my children are married, let them take care of themselves. As soon as I may have a chance, I will return to the native land of my mother—the City of Constantinople, there to spend the winter of my life among the Turks, rather than to live amongst damned traitors, who have sold themselves to Lincoln.

In struggling with misfortunes lies the proof of virtue.

DR. R. F. LEMONIE.

The following patents have been issued to citizens of North Carolina during the past year by Confederate power, viz:

Enoch Ivey, Iredell county, J. W. Hoskins, Greensboro, Elias Gray, C. C. Peterson, Martin Hensley, assignor to John M. Hendrick, Greensboro, John Robb, Raleigh, Sarah Mills, Cumberland, Ed. Reed, John D. Love, Wilmington.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Senate, Jan. 23.—Bills were passed legalizing proceedings at the recent session of Henderson county court, and changing time for holding said courts in Ashe, Rutherford and Stokes. Also, a bill to facilitate payment of State bounty.

The Ten Regiment bill was discussed during the day without reaching a decision.—In the report of the discussion we find nothing new to add to the full reports given of speeches before the recess.

House, Jan. 23.—The following bills were introduced: concerning sheriffs' and clerks' fees; authorizing guardians to invest in Confederate bonds; authorizing courts of *Oyer* and *Treminer;* incorporating N. C. Iron Works, with a capital of $2,000,000; Mr. Walser, a memorial to permit a free negress to enslave herself.

The Senate bill giving the appointment of Adjutant General to the Governor was passed, 61 to 25, after speeches in favor by Messrs. Grissom, Amis and Shepherd, against it by Mr. Peebles.

The day was occupied in discussing a bill appropriating $500,000 for the relief of the wives and families of soldiers. No action.

Senate, Jan. 24.—After the passage of some private bills, on motion, the ten regiment bill was postponed to Wednesday the 28th. A resolution was introduced, proposing to ascertain the Confederate force now in this State. The Governor was to communicate with the two Houses, in secret session, on the subject, on Monday following.

House, Jan. 24.—A number of bills were introduced, none of which, however, have any public importance. A resolution from the Senate to authorize the Governor to contract for 100,000 bushels of salt was discussed and laid over to Tuesday next. It is understood that Mr. Jones, of Columbus, proposes to make for the State 100 000 bushels of salt at $8 per bushel. The contract, makes the State liable for the works if destroyed by the enemy.

The remainder of the session was consumed in appointing magistrates. A resolution was adopted that none should be appointed who were liable to conscription.

Senate, Jan. 26.—The following bills passed their third readings: To legalize certain acts of the county courts of Lincoln; to authorise the Governor to employ a clerk to sign bonds.

A message was received, from the House, transmitting certain engrossed bills, together with the list of magistrates for the different counties of the State, asking the concurrence of the Senate in their appointment. After the addition of several names to the list it was returned to the House for its concurrence in the amendments.

The hour of 12 having arrived the Senate proceeded in a body to the House to execute the joint order and receive communication from the Governor in secret session.

The Senate returned to their chamber at 1 o'clock.

On the bill to authorize incorporated towns to levy an *ad valorem* tax on slaves, Mr. Young moved an amendment, and on his motion both the bill and amendment were laid on the table.

The resolution to clothe military prisoners at Salisbury was then taken up, and discussed at length, but the Senate adjourned without coming to a vote.

House, Jan. 26.—A resolution was adopted that the two Houses adjourn *sine die* on the 2d of February. [Every body knows they will do no such thing. Then why such humbuggery.]

[illegible] a bill to authorise the Governor to promote officers and men in the Regiments from this State, for gallant and meritorious conduct. Referred. A bill to provide relief on account of the destruction of the records of Alleghany county by fire. Referred. A bill in favor of Isaac Asledge, late sheriff, allows him to collect arrears of taxes. Passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.

On motion of Mr. Shepherd, the House took up a resolution relative to the bounty of soldiers, which passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.

The Revenue bill was taken up and and recommitted to the Committee, with a view to fixing the mode of taxing slaves.

The House went into secret session. After the doors were opened, the House proceeded to the consideration of the bill for the relief of indigent families of soldiers in the army. A considerable debate ensued, and various amendments were proposed, all of which were voted down, except one proposed by Mr. Mann, giving to those counties in possession of the enemy their share in treasury notes without being subjected to the provisions of the bill requiring the appointment of Commissioners by the county court, and the bill passed its third reading.

Senate, Jan. 27.—Mr. Arendell introduced a series of resolutions repelling assaults upon the State and Legislature in regard to loyalty, &c. (For resolutions in full, see House proceedings.) After considerable debate, the resolutions were passed by a vote of 33 to 6.

Mr. Graham presented a bill giving certain powers to the Auditor of Public Accounts. By same, to amend that portion of the Revised Code referring to the writ of Habeas Corpus. Both referred.

The bill to secure the property of married women being the special order, was taken up, and the question was pending when the Senate adjourned.

House, Jan. 27.—Mr. Love introduced the following resolutions:

Whereas, imputation upon the loyalty of the General Assembly of North Carolina, have been current in our own and sister States of the Confederacy, and as the said imputations have been made of undue importance by the notice taken of them, it has become necessary to give them a full and explicit denial, be it therefore

Resolved, That the members of this General Assembly [illegible] in reiterating their solemn [illegible] of loyalty and fidelity to the [illegible]. That their firm confidence in the final success of the present just [illegible] ... political and commercial, of the United States of America. We also emphatically and sincerely disclaim any intention of accepting a peace which would involve a reconstruction of the late Union in any form or modification whatever.

[illegible] the Speaker of each House be requested to [illegible] ... record this our [illegible].

Mr. Graham proposed the following as a substitute:

Whereas, various [illegible] reports have been [illegible] both [illegible]

reflecting on the loyalty of the members of this Legislature and the people of the State, and ascribing to them hostility to the Confederate Government and a desire to reconstruct the Union. Therefore be it unanimously

Resolved, That as the Representatives of the people, and in our own behalf as individual citizens of the State, we protest against and denounce these accusations as entirely false in letter and spirit, as calculated to misrepresent the sentiments of those who have never faltered in support of all constitutional measures for the prosecution of the war, and as tending to produce jealousies and heartburnings among a people who have sealed their devotion to the cause of Southern Independence with their blood, upon the proudest battle-fields of this revolution.—That the charge, of a desire on the part of this Legislature, or any portion of it, to conflict with Confederate Government, or to embarrass the President in the prosecution of the war, is grossly untrue, illiberal and slanderous. That we hereby pledge ourselves most heartily and emphatically to the most vigorous constitutional war policy, promising in the name of North Carolina, the most liberal contribution of men and money to the support of it, and protesting against any settlement of the struggle which does not secure the independence of the Confederate States of America.

The following additional resolution was offered by Mr. Amis and accepted by Mr. Grissom:

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to communicate a copy of these resolutions to the Governors of the several States of the Confederacy, and also to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to be laid before their respective bodies.

After a lengthy and excited debate, and the rejection of several amendments, Mr. Grissom's substitute was adopted by a vote of 82 yeas to 9 nays.

Mr. Cowles introduced a series of resolutions requesting the President to revoke the orders suspending the writ of habeas corpus at, and in the vicinity of Salisbury, declaring that we had laws sufficiently stringent to punish all manner of disloyal conduct and Judges of unimpeachable integrity to administer the same. That any freeman restrained of his liberty has a right to a speedy and public trial by a jury of his peers.—Made the special order for 12 o'clock to-morrow, and ordered to be printed.

The House proceeded to the consideration of a resolution to authorize the Governor to contract for a quantity of salt.

A protracted discussion arose on this resolution, participated in by Messrs. Waddell, Harris, of Chatham, Russ, Amis, Robbins, Cowles and others; the whole matter was finally tabled.

Mr. Stancell introduced a bill to exempt old men from military duty, exempts all over 45.

The bill to amend the charter of the Coalfield Railroad, passed its second and third readings.

Senate, Jan. 28.—Mr. Graham offered a bill to provide for the payment of claims due the State from the Confederate Government. Also a bill in regard to Auditor's office.—Passed their several readings.

Mr. Ellis, a resolution in regard to the enrollment of free negroes as cooks in the army. Referred.

The bill to secure the rights of married women was discussed by Messrs. Smith, Graham, Faison, Eure, Murrill and others. The bill failed to pass, ayes 15, noes 25.

The bill to raise ten thousand volunteers for State defence, with Mr. Lane's amendment excepting conscripts from its provisions, was debated to the close of the session without coming to a vote.

House, Jan. 28.—Mr. Shepherd, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill to amend an act entitled an act to provide ways and means for supplying the Treasury, &c.—Mr. Shepherd explained the import of the bill and said that it was important that the bill should pass at once. He therefore hoped that the rules would be suspended and the bill passed its several readings. Concurred in, and the bill passed its final reading in the House.

Mr. McKay, reported back a bill for the relief of the people of Alleghany county, recommending its passage. The bill was put on its several readings and passed.

Mr. Peebles, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back a bill relative to attachments of soldiers property, recommending a substitute for the bill. Passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Hooper offered a bill to legalize the proceedings of a court in Catawba county. Passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Grissom moved to take up House bill No. 13, of specie payments by the banks, to regulate the currency between creditors and debtors. Concurred in and the bill was read.

Quite a lengthy and an animated discussion ensued, participated in by Messrs. Walser, Grissom and Waddell for, and Messrs. Fowle, Shepherd, McAden and Amis against the bill.

Mr. Crawford offered a substitute which made all contracts and agreements for the future to be payable in Confederate money, unless otherwise expressed in writing.

Mr. L. Henderson offered a substitute, that our Senators in Congress be instructed and our Representatives requested to have a law passed to make the Confederate money a legal tender.

Mr. McAden spoke against the bill.

Mr. Foy thought the bill ought to pass.—The Legislature had the right to regulate the rate of interest in the State, and if creditors refused Confederate money, the interest ought to stop. He moved for a division of the question and that the motion be for striking out the original bill.

The House voted to strike out. Yeas 48, nays 46.

The special order, being the resolutions by Mr. Cowles, yesterday, was taken up.

Mr. Cowles spoke in support of the resolution.

Mr. Foy moved to postpone further consideration until to-morrow at 12 o'clock, which he afterwards withdrew, and spoke against the suspension of the habeas corpus act at Salisbury and offered an amendment which was accepted by Mr. Cowles.

Mr. Shepherd objected to Mr. Foy's resolution instructing our Senators and Representatives to vote unconditionally for the repeal of the act empowering the President to declare martial law, and suspend the habeas corpus.—The resolution was stricken out.

The resolution passed yeas 67, nays 26.

On motion of Mr. Shepherd, the bill to increase the salaries of the Governor and public officers, was made the special order for Thursday at 11 o'clock.

Senate, Jan. 29.—The Ten Regiment bill was further debated at length. Several amendments were proposed and lost, and the bill finally rejected by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Adams of Davidson, Arendell, [illegible], Jarratt, Jones, [illegible], Sanders, Sharpe, Slaughter, Smith of Macon, Taylor of Chatham, Warren, Whitford and Wooley—18.

Nays—Messrs. Adams of Guilford, Brown, Carraway, Copeland, Dickson, Dickerson, Drake, Ellis, Faison, Graham, Hall, Harris, Holeman, Lane, Leitch, Murrill, Neal, Patton, Powell, Simpson, Smith of Anson, Smith of Stanly, Taylor of Nash, White, Wiggins, Wright and Young—27.

The engrossed bill from the House of Commons, amending the charter of the town of Wilmington passed its second and third readings. Also, the bill "to secure the claims of North Carolina against the Confederate Government, and for other purposes," passed its second and third reading. Also, the bill to legalize the proceedings of the County Court of Henderson county.

House, Jan. 29.—The bill to amend the chapter of the revised code entitled Salaries and Fees was taken up. This bill increases the salary of the Governor from $3,000 to $5,000; the Secretary of State from $800 to $1,000; the Comptroller from $1,000 and 10 cents from each claimant, to $1,500; the Public Treasurer from $2,000 to $2,500; the Speakers of the Senate and House of Commons from $4 to $6 per day and members of the Legislature from $3 to $5 per day.

Mr. Shepherd moved to add, that the salaries of the Judges of the Superior Courts be increased from $1,950 to $2,500 a year.—Rejected.

That portion of the bill which proposed to increase the pay of members of the Legislature was stricken out, by a unanimous vote save five.

Mr. Kerby moved to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert that each of the N. C. Soldiers be paid $3 per day, additional, from this State.

Mr. Waddell moved to strike out all except that portion relating to the increase of the Governor's salary. Carried, yeas 52, nays 42. And thus the bill passed its first reading. It was then put upon its second reading: several amendments were proposed and a protracted debate lasted till the hour of adjournment without coming to a vote.

The proceedings in neither House on the 30th were of importance sufficient to justify space they would occupy in publishing.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Monday, Mr. Yancey, of Ala. submitted the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire and report whether an officer of the army of the United States, acting under the authority of the Government, can be made liable to punishment as a criminal for violation of the criminal laws of a State by a State tribunal, when turned over to State authorities by order of the President."

Mr. Yancey said he was in favor of a mode of retaliation which could be accomplished.—When he first saw the plan proposed by the President in his recent message, he was favorably struck with it, but on further reflection he was induced to believe that the State authorities would rule the Federal officers turned over to them for trial were not amenable to State laws. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Baker, of Fla., introduced a bill to authorize newspapers to be mailed to soldiers free of postage.

The bill to establish a Supreme Court was taken up and a vote to postpone indefinitely resulted ayes 3, noes 18. The bill was amended so as to provide for a Chief Justice and three other associate Justices, and its consideration suspended for a secret session. Among the objectors to the bill who yet regarded the Court as a necessity, was Mr. Barnwell of S. C., who said he could not support it until the 25th section of the Judiciary Act of the United States, adopted by the Provisional Congress, which gives the Supreme Court general supervision over the State courts, was repealed.

In the House of Representatives, on Monday, *Mr.* Perkins, of La., offered the following resolutions, which were agreed to:

Resolved, that the Secretary of War be requested to furnish Congress with copies of the findings of the General Court Martial held at headquarters, Richmond, for the month of January in the cases of prisoners charged with desertion or absent without leave.

Resolved, further, That he be requested to state under which of the rules and regulations for the government of the army of the Confederate States private L. B. Seymour, company E, 50th North Carolina regiment, was sentenced, for desertion to receive thirty-nine lashes on his bare back every three months for the period of the war, to be branded in the left hand with the letter "D," and to be put to hard labor in Richmond, with ball and chain for the balance of the war.

Mr. Perkins said he desired to call the attention of the House to this sentence to show that it was against law, or, if in accordance with law, such a law was a disgrace to the Confederacy.

The Exemption Bill was further debated until time for a secret session.

On Tuesday, the Senate debated the Supreme Court Bill. In the House, *Mr. Mc*Lean of N. C. introduced resolutions of inquiry as to the enforcement of the Conscript law and the troops known as *State Reserves.*

DIED:

In Bethania, Forsyth County, on the 29th ult., after a lingering illness, Mrs. Sarah Transou, consort of Solomon Transou, Esq., aged 67 years, leaving a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn her loss.

Why do we mourn departing friends,
Or shake at death's alarms?
'Tis but the voice that Jesus sends
To call them to his arms.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

Camp of Cook's Brigade,
near Fredericksburg, Va.

At a meeting of the officers of the 48th N. C. Regiment, called for the purpose of expressing their feelings at the death of Lieut. H. C. Banner, Capt. L. A. W. Turner was called to the chair, Capt. J. H. Mabry was requested to act as Secretary, and Capt. W. H. Jones, Lt. M. D. Clegg and Lt. W. H. H. Lawhon were appointed a Committee of Resolutions, to which the Chairman and Secretary were afterwards added, who reported the following which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Lieut Henry C. Banner of Co. K, was mortally wounded in the battle of 13th Dec., while bravely urging his men forward in the fight, and whereas we think it just and proper in consideration of the high standing the deceased occupied amongst us, to express our respect for his memory and sympathy with his friends,—therefore

Resolved, That we have learned with deep regret of the death of Lieut. Henry C. Banner, Co. K, 48th N. C. Regt., at Petersburg, Va., from a wound received in the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., on the 13th Dec. 1862. That by his death this Regiment has lost an accomplished literary gentleman, a brave and skillful officer, and a kind and sociable friend.

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathize with the family and friends of the deceased, in this our common loss, and feel that it will be hard to find one who can worthily fill his place in our social or military circle.

Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and that they be also published in the People's Press and Western Sentinel.

W. N. Jones, Capt. Co. G,
M. D. Clegg, 2d Lt., Jr. D,
W. H. H. Lawhon, 2d Lt. Sr. D } Com
L. A. W. Turner, Capt., A,
J. H. Mabry, Capt., B

J. H. Mabry, Capt. Co. B., *Secretary.*

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

A Card to the Public.

Salisbury, Jan. 31, 1863.

To the Editor of the Salem Press:

Dear Sir,—Having learned that many false and disparaging rumors are afloat in certain portions of Forsyth and Davidson Counties, with regard to my late trip to those Counties, I feel that simple justice to myself as a citizen and a Confederate Officer, compels me to appear thus publicly, and, through the columns of your paper, to give a brief and true account of facts as they occurred.

On the 7th of January I received a written order from my superior officer, to proceed immediately to the Counties of Wilkes, Yadkin, and Forsyth, with a guard of twenty-five men, for the purpose of arresting all Deserters and Conscripts who were absent without proper authority, and to bring them to Salisbury that they might be sent to their proper Camps or Regiments. On the 8th I left Salisbury and proceeded to Yadkinville. Whilst at the latter place, on Thursday the 15th, thirteen Conscripts from [illegible]son's iron-works (all, as was afterwards [illegible] before Judge Pearson, without proper [illegible]) brought to me under guard, [illegible] young Newton Teague, an old [illegible] and personal acquaintance of mine. [illegible]day, the 16th, I appeared before His Honor Judge Pearson, in answer to a writ of habeas corpus with regard to the above mentioned Conscripts, and after a full trial his Honor decided that they must be given up to me, as they could show no proper details, Mr. Hobson who sued out the writ, being charged with the costs.

That evening Newton Teague desired of me permission to go to his home in Davidson after some clothing, &c. Knowing and believing him to be a young man of truth and honor, after taking a promise from him to report to me again at Yadkinville on the following Monday, I readily released him. He went to his home, (riding in a buggy with Mr. Hobson the greater part of the way, as I have since learned,) and true to his word reported himself at Yadkinville on Monday morning. On Tuesday arrangements were made, under a proper bond, between Mr. Hobson and Lt. Col. Joyce of the Yadkin Regiment for the release of the whole thirteen, which was accordingly done, upon which I returned to Salisbury. Since my return, I have learned that Newton Teague was attacked with diptheria on Wednesday the 21st inst., and died on Friday the 23rd; and, strange to say, some of his friends attribute his sickness and death, in the most public manner, to my alledged treatment of him. They say that I *hauled and dragged* him about so much that he died from the effects of it. The charge is so absurd and unreasonable that intelligent men will wonder that I notice it at all, and I certainly would not have done so but for the publicity it has attained, and the exaggerations which are daily added to it. Newton Teague walked from Hobson's iron-works to Yadkinville, in company with his companions, (a distance of not ten miles,) on the 15th, and back the same distance on the 20th. What distance he walked when going home I cannot say. The Guard assure me that they treated him well and kindly on the road from Hobson's to Yadkinville, and instead of keeping him under arrest at Yadkinville, as I did the others, through confidence in the boy's honor and respect for his family, I released him and permitted him to go home for such comforts as he might desire. This is the full extent of his "being hauled and dragged about," and to this, his friends say, is to be charged his taking the diptheria! upon this, they call me a murderer! It does seem to me that all reasoning men must see at a glance how absurd, false, and malicious the charge is, and nothing but a mean and wicked desire to injure me could have prompted them to make it.

In conclusion, I have only to say that I was only endeavoring to do my duty as an officer and a loyal citizen of the Southern Confederacy; and if all my detractors could always say the same thing for themselves, our noble young Republic might have a few less opposers and internal enemies in this its great struggle for life or death.

[illegible] B. ORRELL,
2nd Lieut., Co. [illegible], Prison Guards.

3.

New Advertisements

FURS! FURS! FURS!
Bring in your Furs.

I WILL pay the highest market price for all kinds of [illegible] I can safely say that I am pay[illegible] person in this section of the country. For Rabbit skins I will pay $1 00 per dozen; [illegible] skins from 15 to 25 cents each; Mink and Muskrat 20 cents each; Otter wanted at from $2 00 to $5 00 a skin.

THOS. J. BONER.

Salem, Feb. 6, 1863. 40-3m

NOTICE.

LOST about four weeks since, in the town of Winston, a white POINTER DOG, with some small red spots on his body. Any person who will leave said dog at Chaffin's Hotel, in Salem, will receive a liberal reward.

*** Winston Sentinel copy three times and send account to this office. 40:3tpd

RECRUITS WANTED!

HAVING been authorised, by proper authority, to recruit for Company G, 2nd N. C. Battalion, I now make known to all men who are subject to the late Conscript Act, that they are privileged to volunteer in any now existing company, which will entitle him to all the benefits of a volunteer. They will receive both State and Confederate bounty upon the first muster, which privilege will last but a short time, as they are soon to be forced into service and will be disposed of according to the discretion of the Commandant of Camp of Instruction. If there be any wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity, I would gladly receive their names upon my list, which will be left at Chaffin's Hotel.

I will also make known to all members of said Company or Battalion, who have illegally absented themselves from Camp, that they are hereby required to report to their camp, or deliver themselves up to me, at Chaffin's Hotel by the 10th of this month, or be charged with desertion, and tried by the Military Court, and if found guilty of such charge, they will be sentenced to death, whether present or absent; and commanders of said companies will be required to execute the sentence whenever the condemned may be arrested.

I now appeal to those who have so disgraced their mothers, their land and their flag, to return to their Camp, and receive the full pardon our Government has offered, and let every effort be made to erase the dark spot of desertion from their names, that those who are yet unborn may be spared the taunts of their friends [illegible]

[illegible] H. U. WEBB[illegible]

Salem, [illegible]

Conscripts Received as Volunteers!

BY ORDER OF Maj. Gen. G. W. SMITH, commanding the Department of North Carolina, I am authorized to visit Forsyth County for the purpose of recruiting the 48th Regiment N. C. T.; and am authorized to receive Conscripts as Volunteers, who may select any company in Gen. Smith's command, and will receive both Confederate and State Bounty.

Those who fail to volunteer will be conscripted.

By order of Gen. Smith, all deserters in said county are ordered to report to me immediately, also all those who are absent without or beyond leave. All who promptly report themselves will be pardoned, except as to forfeiture of pay during their absence; all who do not will be treated as deserters.

H. N. CHITTY,
1st. Lieut. Co. K., 48th Reg. N. C. T.

Feb. 6, 1863. 40:2w

ATTENTION!
CONSCRIPTS AND DESERTERS.

THE undersigned has been detailed by Maj. Gen. G. W. Smith, commanding the Department of North Carolina, on recruiting service in the county of Forsyth; and he takes this method of informing all those concerned that they now have the last opportunity presented them of voluntarily entering the service or returning to their duty free of all charges.

I desire the Colonels of the two regiments in this county to call out their respective commands forthwith, at their usual place of review, so that I can make known my errand and lay before the people the instructions I have received in regard to enlisting Conscripts and in apprehending all stragglers and deserters.

These instructions are, in effect, that power has been given me to partially suspend the enforcement of the Conscript Law, giving to all those liable to its provisions, who have as yet not entered the service, an opportunity of doing so without passing through the Camp of Instruction, and of entering any arm of the service they may prefer, receiving at the same time the usual bounty allowed to volunteers.

All deserters and stragglers, I would particularly enjoin to report to me or to their respective commands immediately; they will thus avoid all charges preferred against them. If they fail to embrace this occasion to return to duty they will be courtmartialed, and whether present or absent, sentence will be pronounced against them and carried into effect, if it requires the whole force of the Militia and Confederate Government to execute it.

I can be seen at my father's in the north-western part of the County at any time; or apply to Wm Barrow, Esq., in Winston, who will give all information and act in my place.

J. W. GOSLIN,
Lieutenant and Recruiting Officer,
Co. K, 52nd N. C. Troops.

Feb. 6th, 1863. 2t.

WANTED TO HIRE

A NEGRO man, about 40 years of age, who understands farming and will work without an overseer. A liberal price will be paid.

Address E. G. ANDERSON,
Feb. 6, 1863.—40 2t. Bethania, N. C.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of Trust, to me executed by C. B. Ziglar, for certain purposes therein specified, I shall sell at public auction, on the premises, on **Tuesday the 3rd day of March** next, THREE VALUABLE LOTS IN WINSTON, *with all the improvements thereon.*

The lots all join, and front on Main street, and are bounded on the South by the Plank Road.—There are two good dwelling houses on the premises, containing eleven rooms, with a Store and counting rooms, basement and cellar, stable and stalls, and all necessary out-buildings; an excellent well of water, and one of the best Gardens in this section.

This property is situated within 150 feet of the Court-house Square.

Any person wishing a good business stand and desirable private residence would do well to attend, as such property is not often in market.

A short credit will be given if desired.

J. MASTEN, Trustee.

Jan. 30, 1863.

Goldsboro', North Carolina,
January 23d, 1863.

General Orders, }
No. 5. }

I. COMMANDERS OF BRIGADES WILL give to the officers detailed for recruiting service, (one from each Company,) special instructions to arrest and forward to their Companies all enlisted men absent without competent authority.

II. A full pardon, except as to forfeiture of pay for the period of unauthorized absence, is hereby proclaimed to all enlisted men, absent without leave, who may voluntarily return to their respective commands on or before the 10th day of February next.

III. All enlisted men who do not voluntarily return within the time specified, and all who shall after this date absent themselves from their commands without proper authority, will be charged with desertion and tried by the new Military Court now in session. If found guilty, they will be sentenced to death, whether present or absent, and commanders will be ordered to execute the sentence whenever the condemned can be arrested.

IV. In Companies all the enlisted men of which are present for duty, except those absent under legal orders or upon regular sick-leave, Division, District and Department Commanders are authorised to grant furloughs, at the rate of one for every twenty-five men present for duty in each company, and for periods which, deducting the time necessary for travel, will permit the parties to remain at home fourteen days. Whenever they are authorized by the facts to append a certificate, which will be required in every instance, that no enlisted man of the Company is absent without competent authority, Company and Regimental Commanders will forward, through the regular channels, at the rate and upon the conditions above specified, recommendations of the men most meritorious and deserving of furlough.

V. All enlisted men who overstay their regular sick furloughs, or those granted as above, will be immediately arrested on their return, an examination made into the circumstances of each case, and the facts reported to the Brigade Commander, who will either punish the delinquent, cause charges to be preferred, or, return him to duty unpunished, as the circumstances of the case may in his judgment require.

VI. Major A. F. Cone, Chief Quartermaster, will cause these orders to be advertised once a week, for three weeks, in every newspaper published in North Carolina, and in the newspapers published in Columbia, Anderson, Greenville and Yorkville, South Carolina.

By command of Maj. Gen. G. W. Smith:
SAM. W. MELTON,
39:3t] Major and A. A. Gen.

A PROCLAMATION
BY
ZEBULON B. VANCE,
GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Whereas, it has been made known to me that a large number of soldiers from our armies are absent from their colors without proper leave, in [illegible] and it is [illegible] believed that a large majority of such were impelled to this course by a natural and almost irresistible desire to see their homes and friends once more after so long an absence, and [illegible] determination to leave their brave comrades to share all the dangers and hardships of the field alone; and whereas, Maj. Gen. G. W. Smith in command of the Department of North Carolina, by consent of the Secretary of War, has published an order [illegible] that all who may voluntarily return [illegible] the 10th day of February [illegible] [illegible]

by the said 10th day of February, shall when apprehended, be tried for desertion, and upon conviction, be made to suffer death:

Now therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do issue this my proclamation to all soldiers from this State, serving in the armies of the Confederacy, who are now illegally absent from their colors, commanding them to return to duty with their comrades, and exhorting them to avail themselves of this opportunity of saving their friends from the disgrace and infamy which will cling forever to the name of a deserter from his country's cause, and themselves from a felon's death. Many, after carrying their country's flag in triumph through various bloody conflicts and making themselves a name, of which their children's children might have been justly proud, have forfeited it all by absenting themselves at a moment when their own State is invaded and about to be desolated by a brutal, half savage foe. Now is the time to reinstate themselves, by a prompt return to duty. I appeal to them to stand by their country yet a little longer, and not to sully by desertion the bright and glorious reputation of the State, which they have helped to win on a hundred hard fought fields; and I appeal to all good and loyal citizens throughout the State to give their influence to induce these men to return.—Let no one, unmoved by this appeal to his patriotism and honor, suppose that he can remain at home with impunity; the full power of the State authorities, aided if need be by the Confederacy, shall be put in force to arrest him and bring him to punishment after the 10th day of February next, and there shall be no rest for the deserter in the borders of North Carolina. And let none excuse their desertion by declaring that they go home to take care of their families; they will add nothing to the comfort of their families by hiding like guilty men in the woods by day, and by plundering their neighbors by night; they only bring shame and suffering upon the heads of the innocent, and their little children, when gray headed old men, will have the finger of scorn pointed at them and the bitter taunt will ring in their ears, "Your father skulked in the woods to keep from fighting for his country."

The State is now trying to provide food for your families, and each county is making a similar provision; and as your Chief Magistrate I promise you that the wife and child of the soldier who is in the army doing his duty shall share the last bushel of meal and the last pound of meat in the State. Let every patriot in the land assist with all his influence in the execution of this proclamation, and our victorious ranks will be again filled, and our country soon be rid of the enemy.

(SEAL.) In witness whereof, Zebulon B. Vance, our Governor, Captain General and Commander in Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh, on the 26th day of January, in the year of our Lord, 1863.

Z. B. VANCE.

By the Governor:
R. H. Battle, Jr., Private Secretary.
jan. 30. 3w.

All weekly papers in the State copy three times and dailies one week.

THOMAS T. BEST,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
WINSTON, N. C.,

SUCCESSOR TO P. A. WILSON.

THE subscriber is prepared to carry on the Tailoring business, in all its branches, at the old stand recently occupied by P. A. Wilson, where he is prepared to accommodate the old customers of the establishment, and the public in general, in a satisfactory manner. All he asks is a fair trial.

Having contracted with the State Government to furnish clothing for the Army, he will pay a fair price for any quantity of Home-made Jeans, to be made up into garments in Winston.

T. T. B.
Jan. 9, 1863. 36-1y

State of North Carolina,
FORSYTH COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
December Term, 1862.

Thomas Sullivan, Adm'r. of Archibald Pettiford, dec'd vs Alfred Pettiford and others. } Petition to sell real estate to pay debts.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants Alfred Pettiford, Isaac Pettiford, Fanny intermarried with ——, and Sally intermarried with —— Valentine, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press published in Salem, N. C., notifying the said non-residents to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Forsyth, at the Court-house in Winston, on the first Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, or a motion will be made for an order of sale, and will be heard ex parte.

Witness C. L. Banner, Clerk of said Court at Office, the first Monday of December, 1862.

C. L. BANNER, c. c. c.

Dec. 25, 1862. 35:6w

To Physicians.

WE would respectfully call the attention of the profession to our large stock of MEDICINES, consisting in part of
150 lbs. Best English Calomel.
20 lbs. Gum Opium.
75 " Extract Logwood,
200 " Oil Vitriol,
25 doz. Balsam Copaiba Capsules,
500 [illegible] Soap,
20 doz. Old Brown Windsor Soap,
40 lbs. Sweet Spirits of Nitre,
50 " Blue Mass,
50 " Blister Ointment,
10 Reams Commercial Note Paper,
100 Ounces Quinine,
10 " Morphine,
40 lbs. Gum Camphor,
150 lbs. Cooking Soda,
200 lbs. Epsom Salts,
50 lbs. Tartar Emetic,
100 lbs. Cream Tartar, &c. &c.

For sale wholesale and retail by
PARISH & WADDILL,
dec. 5.:31:3m] Main Street, Danville, Va.

FOR SALE.

A MEDIUM sized MULE. Also a good HORSE. Address,
J. K. & M. H. PINNIX.
Jan. 16, 1863. 37:4t

WANTED.

1500 or 2,000 pounds PORK for which the highest price will be paid.
J. K. & M. H. PINNIX.
Jan. 16, 1863. 37:4t

WANTED.

WE wish to hire six or seven GOOD BLACKSMITHS. Apply immediately to the undersigned, six miles South-West from High Point, or address us at High Point, N. C.
J. K. & M. H. PINNIX.
Jan 16, 1863. 37:4t

FOR SALE OR RENT!

MY HOUSE AND LOT in Salem. The Improvements on the premises consist of a two-story Dwelling, Kitchen, Stable and a well of good Water. Apply to J. K. Mickey or to the subscriber. [illegible] MICKEY.

Cotton Yarn for Cash.

[illegible] COTTON YARN [illegible]

DONATIONS FOR THE SOLDIERS. [illegible] persons in the State are ready to contribute what they can spare in clothing, shoes blankets, &c., for the benefit of the soldiers of North Carolina, provided they can be made certain that the articles sent will reach their destination. We have taken some pains to ascertain how this can be done, and the following is the result of our inquiries. These arrangements may be relied upon:

1. Governor Vance has ordered the Captain of every militia district in the State to call upon each family in their several districts, to purchase or collect what they may be willing to give to the North Carolina soldiers, blankets, jeanes, linseys, leather, shoes, socks carpets and clothes ready made, to be delivered by the colonel of the regiment to the Quartermaster in Raleigh to be forwarded by him to the proper regiment or company.

2. Besides this, the people of one or more Captains districts, if their donations are sufficiently large to justify it, may select a gentleman whom they may prefer to carry on their donations to the regiment or company, and the State will furnish the transportion and pay the necessary expenses of the agent.

3. All articles donated should be carefully put up in packages bags, boxes or barrels, and they should be legibly directed to the soldier or company for whom they are intended naming the company and regiment and if possible the brigade.

4. Persons who wish to send articles to any soldier or company, but who do not find it convenient to deliver it to the captain or their district, or to a special Agent by directing it carefully as above, may deliver it to the nearest Railroad Agent, directed to the care of Captain C. W Garrett, Quartermaster at Raleigh, N. C., and it will be promptly forwarded.

5. All articles intended for sick or wounded soldiers or for hospitals, must be carefully directed and sent to the care of Surgeon General Warren, Raleigh, N. C.—Nov. 11, 1862.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS THE TIME LIMITED IN my proclamation forbidding the exportation of Salt, Bacon, Pork, Beef, Corn, Meal, Flour, Potatoes, Shoes, Leather, Hides, Cotton Cloth and Yarn and Woolen Cloth, is about to expire, and the same necessity exists now as then for the prohibition:

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do issue this proclamation, continuing the said prohibition, with the same restrictions and exceptions as were contained in said proclamation, for thirty days from the date hereof.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof, Z. B. VANCE, Governor, hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh, this 26th day of December, A. D. 1862, and in the 87th year of our Independence.

Z. B. VANCE.

By the Governor:
R. H. BATTLE, JR.,
Dec. 26-2t. Private Secretary.

All papers of the State will copy twice.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS IN ORDER TO STOP, IF possible, the wicked system of speculation which is blighting the land, and prevent the production of famine and distress in the midst of plenty, the Legislature of North Carolina, by joint resolution thereof, ratified on the 22d day of this month, (November,) have authorized me to lay an embargo upon the exportation from the State of certain articles of prime necessity, except to certain persons and for certain purposes:

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do issue this my proclamation, forbidding all persons, for the space of thirty days from the date hereof, from carrying beyond the limits of the State any salt, bacon, pork, cotton, corn, meal, flour, potatoes, shoes, leather, hides, cotton cloth, and yarn and woolen cloth. The following persons are alone to be exempted from this prohibition, viz:

All Quartermasters and Commissaries, Agents of the Confederate Government and of any State of the Confederacy, exhibiting proper evidence of their official character; also all Agents of any county, district, town or corporation of other States, who shall exhibit satisfactory proof of their authority to purchase such articles in behalf of such town, county, district or corporation for public uses, or for distribution at cost and transportation, and not for re-sale or profit; also all persons who may make oath before the nearest Justice of the Peace that the articles purchased are for their own private use, and not for re-sale before they are removed; also all persons, non residents who may have bought such articles before the date hereof. The exception is to extend to salt made by non-residents on the sea coast and in their own works, and to cargoes entering any of our ports from abroad.

Any of said articles that may be stopped *in transitu* from our borders are to be confiscated to the use of the State.

Until further order the Colonels of Militia in the different counties, are enjoined to see that this proclamation is enforced.

Not intending or desiring to prevent the people of our sister States from sharing with our own citizens whatever we can spare, but to repress speculation so far as may be possible, I earnestly appeal to all good citizens to aid and sustain me in the enforcement of this proclamation for the common good.

[L. S.] In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor, Captain General, and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents, and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at our City of Raleigh, this 28th day of November, A. D., 1862, and in the year of our Independance the 87th.

Z. B. VANCE

By the Governor:
R. H. BATTLE, *Private Secretary*.
Raleigh, Nov. 28th, 1862.

THE DAILY PROGRESS
THE DAILY PROGRESS
THE DAILY PROGRESS
HAS THE NEWS
HAS THE NEWS
HAS THE NEWS
BY THE TELEGRAPH
BY THE TELEGRAPH
BY THE TELEGRAPH
AND MAIL
AND MAIL
AND MAIL
FROM EVERY POINT
FROM EVERY POINT
FROM EVERY POINT
IN THE CONFEDERACY
IN THE CONFEDERACY
IN THE CONFEDERACY

And is mailed to subscribers at $1 00 per month, $2 50 for three months, $4 00 for six months and $6 00 for twelve months, and sold by newsboys everywhere. Agents will be supplied at $3 00 per hundred.

It is published at Raleigh, N. C., by the Editor and Proprietor of the original DAILY PROGRESS established in Newbern in 1858. It is independent in all things, belongs to no party, and is a live newspaper.

No attention paid to orders unless accompanied by money. Address
J. L. PENNINGTON,
Editor and Proprietor.

DAILY STATE JOURNAL!

ON AND AFTER THE FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, the STATE JOURNAL will be published

Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly.

The DAILY STATE JOURNAL will contain all the news received up to the latest hour before mailing, and will consist of TWO EDITIONS DAILY. The MORNING EDITION will contain the news by the evening mails, and ALL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS up to 10 o'clock the previous night, and will be supplied to city subscribers and sent by the morning mails North and East. The EVENING EDITION will be printed at 3 o'clock p. m., and will contain the additional news by Telegraph up to 2 o'clock p. m., and will be sent to subscribers by the trains West and by the Fayetteville mail. Thus subscribers, no matter in what direction they may live, will have the news up to the departure of the mails.

Arrangements have been made to procure telegraphic news FROM ALL PARTS OF THE CONFEDERACY, expressly for the State Journal. GENERAL NEWS BY MAIL will be promptly published. The MARKETS will be fully reported. RELIABLE CORRESPONDENTS will be secured in the army and elsewhere. The LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS will be reported daily by competent Reporters. The State Journal will be essentially a NEWSPAPER.

TERMS:

For the DAILY.—12 months, $6; 6 months, $3,50; 3 months, $2; 1 month, $1.

For the TRI-WEEKLY.—12 months $4; 6 months, $2,50; 3 months, $1,50.

For the WEEKLY.—12 months, $2; 6 months $1,50

No subscriptions received except on the foregoing terms.

ADVERTISING RATES.

1 square,	1 day	$0.50	1 square,	5 days	$1.50
1 do	2 days	0.75	1 do	1 week	1.75
1 do	3 days	1.00	1 do	2 weeks	3.00
1 do	4 days	1.25	1 do	1 month	5.00

Ten lines make a square.

Advertisements for the Daily will be inserted in the Tri-Weekly free of charge. This is an inducement which cannot fail to attract the attention of Advertisers.

The above rates apply only to the daily paper. Advertisements will be inserted in the weekly paper at the usual regular rates, viz: One dollar per square for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Address, JNO. SPELMAN,
Editor and Proprietor,
Oct. 15, 1862. pd. Raleigh, N. C.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Northern Mail, via High Point, arrives daily by 7 o'clock, a. m.
Closes daily, at 4 p. m.

Southern Mail, via High Point, arrives daily by 7 a. m.
Closes daily at 4 p. m.

Jefferson Mail (Western,) arrives Tuesday Thursday and Saturday, by 6 p. m.
Closes, Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.

Wytheville (Va.) Mail (Western,) arrives Wednesday, Friday and Sunday by 4 p. m.
Closes, Monday, Wednesday & Friday at 9 p. m.

Reidsville Mail, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 6 p. m.
Closes, Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.

Greensborough Mail, (via Kernersville) arrives Tuesday and Friday by 4 p. m.
Closes, Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a. m.

Walnut Cove Mail, (via Walkertown and White Road,) arrives every Sunday by 6 p. m.
Closes every Saturday at 6 a. m.

Winston Mail arrives daily, at 4 p. m.
Closes daily, except Sunday, at 9 p. m.

Office Hours:—From 7 to 11½ a. m.
From 1 to 5 p. m.
C. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

HOME-MADE JEANS & SOCKS WANTED

HAVING contracted with the State Government to furnish some clothing for the army, I take this method of informing the people of the surrounding country that I wish to purchase a large quantity of Home-made Jeans. I will pay a fair price for any quantity of Jeans and hope all those who have any to sell will give me a call and not dispose of it to speculators. It will be made up into garments in this place.

I will also pay a fair price for SOCKS for the use of our troops. THOS. T. BEST.
Winston, N. C., Nov. 12th, 1862,

In order to satisfy any who may have doubts as to my purchasing these articles for the soldiers, I append the following certificate from our State Government:

Quartermaster's Department
RALEIGH, Nov. 6th, 1862.

THOS. T. BEST, Esq.,
Dear Sir: You are hereby authorised to purchase Woolen Jeans, Cotton and Woolen Socks for the use of this department. C. W. GARRETT, A. Q. M.

Varnishes Varnishes!

THE largest lot and best quality of Varnish ever brought the market, consisting of
No. 1 COACH BODY,
No. 1 EXTRA COPAL,
No. 1. EXTRA FLOWING,
DAMAR,
JAPAN,
BLACK JAPAN FOR IRON, &c.;
All of which are offered for sale, wholesale or retail, at a lower figure than can be had anywhere in the country
At the Salem DrugStore

PAINTS.

PAINTS! PAINTS!!

Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Chrome Green, Eng. Venitian Red,
Yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown,
Red Lead, Indian Red,
Lamp Black, Litherage,
Raw and Burnt Umber,
Terra di Sienna, Drop Black,
Chinese Vermillion

Paints Ground in Oil.

Dark Richmond Green,
Prussian Blue,
Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Pure Raw Sienna,
Pure Raw Umber,
Pure Burnt Umber,
Lamp Black,
Terra di Sienna,
For sale at the DRUG STORE.
Salem October 4th, 1861

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., Dec. 31st, 1862.

Cornelius S. Barley	B. N. Hopkins
Spencer Boyden	Mrs. Mariah Howard
Thos. M. Brown	Miss. H. E. Hauser
Wm. Campbell	" Susie A. Price
Mrs. Lucy Delapp	George Petticord
Miss Rebecca Davis	Wm. Standford
Smith Frazier	E. Spellar
Miss Ruth Goodie	Miss Sarah Terry
" Mattie Hartman	" Fanny B. Towner

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised. Postage [illegible]
[illegible] KEEHLN, P. M.

[illegible] TRACT AGENCY.

No. 1.	A Voice from Heaven,	8	pages
" 2.	Don't Put It Off,	4	"
" 3.	Self-Dedication to God,	4	"
" 4.	Private Devotion,	4	"
" 5.	The All-Sufficiency of Christ,	4	"
" 6.	The Act of Faith,	4	"
" 7.	Motives to Early Piety,	4	"
" 8.	The Sentinel,	4	"
" 9.	Come to Jesus, by N. Hall,	32	"
" 10.	Casting Our Burden on the Lord, by Rev. Joseph M. Atkinson,	8	"
" 11.	Are You Prepared?	4	"
" 12.	Prepare to Meet Thy God,	4	"
" 13.	An Appeal to the Young, by Rev. Jas. McGready,	4	"
" 14.	Come and Rest, by Rev. J. C. Ryle,	4	"
" 15.	The Soldier,	8	"
" 16.	Your Soul—Is It Safe?	16	"
" 17.	The New Year,	4	"
" 18.	A Mother's Parting Words to her Soldier Boy,	8	"
" 19.	The Great Gathering,	4	"
" 20.	Lovest Thou Me?	4	"
" 21.	Individual Effort,	8	"
" 22.	The French Soldier,	4	"
" 23.	Call to Prayer, by Rev. J. C. Ryle,	16	"
" 24.	Christ in You, by Rev. C. F. Deems, D. D.,	8	"
" 25.	Christ's Gracious Invitation,	8	"
" 26.	Are You Ready?	4	"
" 27.	The Life Preserver,	4	"
" 28.	The Precious Blood of Christ, or How a Soldier was Saved,	4	"
" 29.	"My Spirit Shall Not Always Strive," by Rev. J. H. Fowles, of S. C.,	4	"
" 30.	Why Will Ye Die? by Rev. A. M. Poindexter, D. D., of Va.,	8	"
" 31.	The Improvident Traveler, by Rev. W. J. Hoge, D. D.,	4	"
" 32.	Don't Swear, by [illegible] Jeter, D. D.,	[illegible]	"
" 33.	Soldiers, Conquer [illegible] Enemy, by Pr[illegible] H. Owen,	4	"
" 34.	Where are the Christians in the Army, by a Lady of N. C.,	4	"
" 35.	"Who will Show us Any Good," by Rev. W. J. Hoge, D. D.,	4	"
" 36.	What wilt thou that I should do unto thee," by Rev. W. J. Hoge, D. D.,	4	"
	"Hymns for the Camp,"	128	"

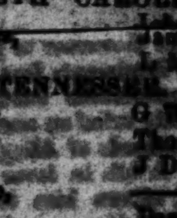
Since June 1st, 1861, we have published of the above tracts over five millions of pages, over half of which we have given away, mostly to the soldiers, and the other we sold at about the cost of getting them out, 1,500 pages for One Dollar; Come to Jesus, Call to Prayer, Your Soul—Is it Safe, 3 cents each, which is as cheap as we heretofore got them from the North. Hymns for the Camp, 12 and 15 cts. a copy.

Each publication is approved by all the Pastors of this city.

W. J. W. CROWDER, Agent.
Raleigh, N. C.

Salem Drug Store.

LOOK OUT FOR THE GOLDEN MORTAR!



THE subscriber having removed into his splendid new store room, would respectfully invite the public to give him a call.

His stock consists of all kinds of MEDICINES commonly used in this part of the country, besides a fine assortment of PERFUMERY. Hair Brushes, Hat Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Paint Brushes, Whitewash Brushes, &c. Alspice, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Paints and Varnishes, and many other articles, which can be bought cheap for cash at the Salem Drug Store. A. T. ZEVELY.
March, 1860. 50-tf.

SALEM MUSEUM.

THE Young Men's Missionary Society have recently been collecting a variety of

NEW CURIOSITIES,

consisting of NATIVE BIRDS, prepared and mounted in a most lifelike manner by several members of the society; also a BOMB, said to have been shot at and passed over the Forsyth Volunteers at the Battle of Manassas, and to have been thrown a distance of three miles. All who desire to see them can do so by applying to Mr. JAMES M. FISHER or Mr. [illegible] HALL.
ADMITTANCE 25 [illegible]
Salem, N. C., Aug. 30 [illegible]

Reynold's [illegible]

A SUBSTITUTE FOR TOBACCO. For sale at the SALEM DRUG STORE

PROSPECTUS OF DE BOW'S REVIEW.

Adapted primarily to the Confederate States of America, including Statistics of Foreign and Domestic Industry and Enterprise.

Published Monthly at New Orleans and Charleston.

TERMS.—$5 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

Now is the time to rally in the cause of Southern Publications. The Review is based upon a firm foundation solely devoted to your interests; our list of subscribers should be doubled. We earnestly request our friends to interest themselves in our behalf. It is particularly important in times like these, and we rely upon a generous response.

Southern Advertisements are respectfully solicited.

Address J. D. B. DE BOW, Charleston, S. C., or New Orleans, La.

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm heretofore existing under the name of LAUGENOUR & STOLTZ is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The undersigned having contracted for all claims due said firm and undertaken to wind up all the business, hereby requests all persons indebted to come forward and settle; and all persons having claims to come forward and present them immediately. L. C. LAUGENOUR.
Lewisville, N. C., Sept. 10th, 1862. 20-3w-d

Stoves! Stoves!!

FOR SALE, some three or four "Franklin Stoves." Inquire at this [illegible]

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS FOR 1862.

We now make one more appeal to our friends to assist us in extending the circulation of the Press. We ought to have at least 2000 regular subscribers in this Congressional District alone, which would encourage us to renewed exertions in our labors.

We have thus far endeavored to make the Press interesting and useful, and hope our labors have not been altogether in vain. In a pecuniary point of view, the Press has not realized us much. We have hoped on, but do not feel disposed to live on mere hope much longer.

The Press will, as heretofore, be devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, the Markets and General Intelligence.

Particular attention will be paid to the *News Department*, and no pains will be spared to render the Press a welcome visitor to the *Family Circle*. Carefully selected Moral, Instructive and Amusing Tales, will occasionally adorn our columns.

The Press will continue to be an advocate of sound conservative principles, and an economical administration of the government. And as a faithful sentinel on the political watch-tower, we will sound the alarm when danger threatens the liberties of the people,—we will "cry aloud and spare not."

TERMS.—Two Dollars a year, payable in advance. Six copies will be mailed to one post office for $10. Ten copies for $15. Fifteen copies for $20. Twenty copies for $25.

All payments invariably in advance.

L. V. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., May, 1862.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subsribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

6. The Courts have also repeatly decided that a postmaster who neglects to perform his duty of giving reasonable notice, as required by the Post Office Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the Postmaster liable to the publishers for the subscription price.

Salem Printing Office

THE JOB DEPARTMENT

OF this well known establishment has been rendered more complete than ever by the addition of

NEW PRINTING MATERIALS;

and we are now prepared to execute

LETTER PRESS PRINTING

of every description, in a superior style, at short notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received in this department of our business, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.
L. V. & E. T. BLUM.
March, 1861.

Blanks! Blanks! Blanks!

AT THE PRESS OFFICE

The following BLANKS are constantly on hand and for sale at this Office:

Warrants,	Letters Testamentary,
Delivery Bonds,	Administr's Bonds,
Ca Sas,	Sheriff's Bail Bonds,
Ca Sa Bonds,	Attachments,
Ca Sa Affidavits,	Apprentice Indent.,
Garnishments,	Appearance Bonds,
Writs,	Notes of Hand,
Subpoenas,	Land Deeds,
Witness Tickets,	Sheriff's Deeds,
Juror Tickets,	Fi. Fa.
Declarations of Ejectment,	Ven Ex.
Marriage License.	&c., &c. &c

Orders promptly filled, and Blanks not on hand, printed to order.

SCHOOL COMMITTEEMEN, 1862

DIST. COMMITTEEMEN.

1 N Thornburg, P W Raper, William Idol.
2 J H Harmon, Allen Watson, J A Young.
3 Stephen Hester, John Lowry, A Dwiggins.
4 Sheppard Preston, Joel Fulton, F J Fulp.
5 Smith Linville, W J Pegram, David Linville.
6 Wm Gibbins, Pinkney Stafford, Jno. Shields
7 John Hasten, Henry Sapp, Levi Matthews.
8 Israel Robinson G W Wilson, J W Shelton.
9 C B Ogburn S F Dean, J R Jones.
10 John F Clayton, Tyre Carter and Rob't Moir.
11 Alex. Martin Amos Stuart E J Hine.
12 A G Thomas, Jacob Sink, Benjamin Spach.
13 Henry Clinard, Henry Reed, J M Charles.
14 John L Steward, J W Hester, W U Lomax.
15 A H Cristman, W W Phillips, H D Swaim.
16 A M Kinnaman, H Albertson, A Nicholson
17 J P Crews, John Beeson, David Robinson.
18 Rob't Marshall, Willis Marshall W Hampton
19 J E Matthews, F M Marshall, Michael Reed.
20 J M Stafford, Sam'l Laugenour, W L Swaim
21 Jesse Mock, A F Spach, W W Thornton.
22 George Burke, Andrew Burke, Wm Ebert
23 R Gray, H A Holder, A J Stafford.
24 Alex Bevil, Peter Fetter, G H Renegar.
25 Chas Miller, Robert Walker, James Coburn.
26 Tandy Marshall, Wm McMillian, M J Crews.
27 J Guthrie, E Perril, Edward Marshall.
28 John Boyer, Solomon Vogler, John Harper.
29 John Miller, James Crews, Lewis Thomas.
30 Thomas Spaugh, Nath. Ketner, E W Griffith.
31 C H Hauser, D B Butner, N T Fetter.
32 William Flynt, Wm. Shouse, Sam'l Styers.
33 Allen Flynt, Israel Moser, Wm F Clayton
34 Alex Ridings, John Blackburn, Thos Craft.
35 John L, Conrad, Nath. Pfaff, Jesse Conrad.
36 Josiah Leinbach, Wm. Leinbach, E P Pfaff.
37 T C Johnson, Beverly Jones, B Hendricks.
38 A P Styers, John Null, H G Anderson.
39 Henry Hart, Wiley Hauser, Wm Griffith.
40 Wm B Stype, J H. Pledger, L C Laugenour.
41 Wm. Goslin, Philip Mock, H R Lehman.
42 E Doub, Thos Poindexter, Thomas Long.
43 Benton Brinkley, Wm. Spainhower, 1 Sides.
44 W Payne, Samuel Kinnamon, Henry Long.
45 Wm B Doub, E L Strupe, Wm Spainhower.
46 R Leinbach, H Beckle, James Grim.
47 T F Keehln, J L Fulkerson, George Swink.
48 James L. Crews, J H Moser, N F Sullivan.
49 Wm A Bolljack, S A Carmichael, G A Banner.
50 John Grubbs, D Baily, Henry Fogle.
51 Isaac Morris, Wm Campbell, Wm H Swaim.
52 Jesse Mock, A. Sink, (the other from Davidson.)

Committeemen will please call at the office of the Western Sentinel and get the blanks upon which they are required by law to make the return of the number of children in their respective district.
W. ALSPAUGH,
April 25-52-4t C. B. S. C. S.

HARLEM OIL,

FRESH and Genuine. For sale At the DRUG STORE

QUININE & MORPHINE [illegible] DRUG STORE.
Salem, Nov. 7, 1862.

Census of North Carolina, 1860

COUNTIES.	WHITE	FREE COL.	SLAVES.	TOTAL.
Alamance	7,986	421	3446	11853
Alexander	5,392	19	611	6022
Anson	6,562	151	6951	13664
Alleghany	3,357	27	306	3590
Ashe	7,423	142	391	7956
Beaufort	8,172	729	5878	14779
Bertie	5,846	270	8186	14311
Bladen	6,333	436	5327	11965
Brunswick	4,516	260	3631	8406
Buncombe	10,923	100	1193	12634
Burke	6,647	219	2371	9237
Cabarrus	7,402	104	3040	10546
Caldwell	6,297	114	1083	7499
Camden	2,940	276	2127	5343
Carteret	6,064	162	1969	8185
Caswell	6,581	279	9355	15915
Catawba	9,038	28	1664	10306
Chatham	12,555	304	6246	17105
Cherokee	8,609	38	519	9166
Chowan	2,978	151	3713	9842
Cleaveland	10,102	109	2131	12348
Columbus	5,779	355	2463	8597
Craven	8,795	1288	6190	16273
Cumberland	9,561	978	5830	16369
Currituck	4,671	221	2524	7416
Davidson	13,878	147	3076	16601
Davie	6,401	101	2392	8494
Duplin	8,986	374	716	15786
Edgecombe	6,880	388	10108	17376
Forsyth	10,716	211	1764	12691
Franklin	6,490	551	7079	14110
Gaston	7,009	102	2199	9310
Gates	4,130	352	3902	8444
Granville	11,189	1121	11086	23396
Greene	3,826	152	3947	7925
Guilford	15,738	693	3625	20056
Halifax	6,542	2459	10349	19431
Harnett	5,351	104	2584	8039
Haywood	5,488		313	5801
Henderson	8,981	85	1382	10448
Hertford	3,948	1111	4445	9504
Hyde	4,639	259	2793	7734
Iredell	11,141	29	4177	15347
Jackson	5,241	6	281	5528
Johnston	10,548	193	4916	15657
Jones	2,210	107	3413	5730
Lenoir	4,903	177	3131	10211
Lincoln	6,000	80	2115	8195
Macon	5,370	115	519	6004
Madison	5,693	2	213	5908
Martin	5,435	451	4363	10169
McDowell	5,542	313	1305	7120
Mecklenburg	10,543	390	6541	17374
Montgomery	5,781	45	1823	7649
Moore	8,725	194	2518	11447
Nash	6,219	[illegible]	4631	11688
New Hanover	10,617	706	10992	21715
Northampton	5,912	656	6808	13376
Onslow	5,198	159	3499	8856
Orange	11,318	522	5108	16949
Pasquotank	4,473	1484	2983	8940
Perquimans	3,2-7	392	3589	7248
Person	5,798	318	5196	11221
Pitt	7,450	127	8473	16080
Polk	3,317	106	620	4043
Randolph	14,768	380	2645	16793
Richmond	5,211	345	5453	11009
Robeson	8,584	1450	5446	14490
Rockingham	10,021	407	6318	16746
Rowan	10,522	135	3929	14586
Rutherford	9,0(?)0	122	2391	11573
Sampson	9,100	489	7028	16623
Stanly	6,590	42	1169	7801
Stokes	7,847	86	2469	10402
Surry	8,949	184	1246	10379
Tyrrell	3,303	143	1597	4943
Union	8,903	53	5246	11202
Wake	16,470	1424	10733	28627
Warren	4,923	405	10401	15726
Washington	3,596	295	2465	6357
Watauga	4,771	82	104	4957
Wayne	8,731	734	5451	14906
Wilkes	13,280	261	1208	14749
Wilson	5,944	280	3496	9750
Yadkin	9,110	168	1433	10711
Yancey	8,229	64	362	8655
	631,489	30,097	331,081	992,667

RATES OF POSTAGE IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Single letters not exceeding half an ounce for any distance under 500 miles, . . . 10 cts.
For any distance over 500 miles, . . . 10 cts.
An additional single rate for each additional half ounce or less.
Drop letters, ... 2 cts.
Advertised letters, ... 2 cts.

Packages containing other than written or printed matter—money packages are included in this class—are rated by weight, and are to be charged letter postage.

For any distance under 500 miles, 10 cents for each half ounce or less.

For any distance over 500 miles, 20 cents for each half ounce or less.

In all cases to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes.

On newspapers sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers from the office of publication, and not exceeding three ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.
Weekly paper 10 cts. per quarter.
Semi-Weekly paper 20 cts. per quarter.
Tri-Weekly paper, 30 cts. per quarter.
Papers published six times a week, 60 cents.
Daily 40 cents per quarter.

On Periodicals sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers, from the office of publication and not exceeding 1½ ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Monthly 2 cents per quarter, or 1 cent for each number.

Semi-monthly [illegible] cents per quarter, or [illegible] cent for each number.

2 cent each number for every additional ounce or less beyond the first 3 ounces.

Bi-Monthly or Quarterly, [illegible] cent an ounce.

On Transient Printed Matter.

Every other newspaper, pamphlet, periodical &c., not exceeding 3 oz. in weight, 2 cts. for any distances, 2 cts. additional for each additional ounce or less beyond three ounces.

Franking privilges are confined to the Postmaster General, his Chief Clerk, Auditory of Treasury for the Post Office Department, and Deputy Postmaster, and in all cases strictly confined to "official business."

Payment of State Bounty [illegible] Deceased Soldiers.

Executive Department N. Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, October 17th, 1862.

General Orders, No. 9.

THE following regulations are published for the information of those persons wishing to draw bounty of deceased soldiers in accordance with an ordinance of the Convention ratified on the 22nd day of February, 1862:

REGULATIONS.

1. The payment of bounty to the representatives of deceased soldiers is based upon the certificate of the Commanding officer of the company, who will state the time of enlistment of the soldier, the date of his decease in service, the amount of bounty already paid by the State, and the company and regiment to which he belonged.

2. The claimant will make affidavit before a Magistrate that he or she is next of kin to the deceased, according to the provisions of the foregoing ordinance of the Convention, and that there is no other person entitled to make claim. The affidavit of the claimant must be sustained by that of one disinterested witness, that the facts stated are correct within his own knowledge, and that he has no interest in the claim. The Magistrate administering the oath will certify to the credibility of the witness, and the Clerk of the County Court will certify, under seal, that he is an authorized and acting Magistrate.

3. If the claimant or claimants be minors, payment will be made to the guardian upon the proper certificate under seal of the Court of his appointment and the sufficiency of his bond—the claim to be proven by him as in other cases.

4. A bounty of fifty dollars, including the bounty that may have been previously paid, is due to all persons who may have volunteered for three years or the war, and to all persons mustered into service under the provisions of the conscription act.

By order of Governor Vance.
J. G. MARTIN,
Adjutant General.

Nov. 7, 1862.

All papers in the State [illegible]

PERMANENT GOVERNMENT OF THE Confederate States of America

PRESIDENT:
JEFFERSON DAVIS,
OF MISSISSIPPI.

VICE PRESIDENT:
ALEX. H. STEPHENS,
OF GEORGIA.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

ALABAMA.
Wm. L. Yancy, Clement C. Clay.
ARKANSAS.
Robert W. Johnson, Charles B. Mitchell.
FLORIDA.
A. E. Maxwell, J. [illegible] Baker.
GEORGIA.
Benjamin H. Hill, Robert Toombs.
LOUISIANA.
Edward Sparrow, H. T. Semmes.
MISSISSIPPI.
Albert G. Brown, James Phelan,
MISSOURI.
John B. Clark, R. S. Y. Peyton.
NORTH CAROLINA.
George Davis, Wm. T. Dortch.
SOUTH CAROLINA.
Robert W. Barnwell, James L. Orr.
TENNESSEE.
Langdon C. Haynes, Gustavus A. Henry.
TEXAS.
Louis T. Wigfall, W. S. Oldham.
KENTUCKY.
H. C. Burnett, William. E. Simms.
VIRGINIA.
Not yet elected. Total number [illegible]

House of Representatives.

ALABAMA.
Thomas J Foster, W Chilton,
William R Smith, David Clopton,
John P Ralls, James L Pugh,
J L M Curry, E S Dargan,
Francis S Lyon.
ARKANSAS.
Felix S Batson Augustus H Garland
Grandison D Royster, Thomas B Hanly.
FLORIDA.
James B Hawkins —— Hilton.
GEORGIA.
Julian Hartridge, William W Clark,
C J Munnerlyn Robert P Trippe,
Hines Holt, L J Gartrell,
A H Kenan, Hardy Strickland,
David W Lewis A R Wright.
KENTUCKY—Not yet elected.
LOUISIANA.
Charles J Villiere, Lucien J Dupre,
Charles M Conrad, John F. Lewis,
Duncan F Kenner, John Perkins, Jr.
MISSISSIPPI.
John J McRae, H C Chambers,
S W Clapp, O R Singleton,
Reuben Davis, E Barksdale,
Israel Welch.
MISSOURI.
John Hyer, W W Cook,
Casper W Bell, Thomas W Freeman
George W Vest, Thomas A Harris,
A H Conrow,
NORTH CAROLINA.
W N H Smith, Thomas S Ashe,
Robert R Bridgers, James R McLean,
Owen R Kenan, William Lander,
T D McDowell, B S Gaither,
Archibald Arrington, A T Davidson
SOUTH CAROLINA.
W W Boyce, John McQueen,
W Porcher Miles, James Farrow,
M L Bonham, L M Ayer
TENNESSEE.
J T Heiskell, G W Jones,
W G Swann, Thomas Menees,
W H Tebbs, J D C Atkins,
E L Gardenshire, —— Bullock,
H S Foote, David M Currin,
M P Gentry.
TEXAS.
John A Wilcox, Wm. B Wright,
Peter W Gray, Malcom Graham,
Claiborne C Herbert F B Sexton.
VIRGINIA.
M R H Garnett, William Smith,
John R Chambliss, [illegible]
John Tyler, [illegible]
Roger A Pryor, [illegible]
Thomas S Bocock, [illegible]
John Goode, Jr. Albert G Jenkins,
James P Holcombe, Robert Johnson,
Daniel C Dejarnette, Chas W Russell,
Total number 107.

THE PERIODS OF THE SECESSION OF THE DIFFERENT STATES.

The States then [illegible] seceded in the following order:

States.	Date of Secession.	Vote of Con.
S. Carolina,	Dec. 20, '60	Unanimous.
Mississippi,	Jan. 9, '61	84 to 15
Alabama,	Jan. 11, '61	61 to 39
Florida,	Jan. 11, '61	62 to 7
Georgia,	Jan. 19, '61	208 to 89
Louisiana,	Jan. 26, '61	113 to 17
Texas,	Feb. 1, '61	166 to 7
Virginia, *	Apr. 17, '61	[illegible]
Arkansas,	May 6, '61	69 to 1
N. Carolina,	May 20, '61	Unanimous.
Tennessee, †		

* Ratified by a vote of the people, May 23, 1861, majority 64,756.

† Adopted by the Legislature by a vote in the Senate, 20 to 4; in the House, 46 to 21; to be referred to the people for ratification.

These States have ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States by the following vote:

States.	Date of Ratifica.	Vote of Con.
Alabama,	March 12 '61	87 to 5
Georgia,	March 16 '61	96 to 5
Louisiana,	March 21 '61	101 to 7
Texas,	March 25 '61	68 to 2
Mississippi,	March 30 '61	78 to 7
S. Carolina,	April 3 '61	Unanimous.
Florida,	April 22 '61	[illegible]
Arkansas,	May 6 '61	Unanimous.
N. Carolina,	May 20 '61	Unanimous.

Tennessee maj. popular vote 34,170.

[illegible] PILE OINTMENT.

[illegible]

DONATIONS FOR THE SOLDIERS.—[illegible] persons in the State are ready to contribute what they can spare in clothing, shoes blankets, &c., for the benefit of the soldiers of North Carolina, provided they can be made certain that the articles sent will reach their destination. We have taken some pains to ascertain how this can be done, and the following is the result of our inquiries. These arrangements may be relied upon:

1. Governor Vance has ordered the Captain of every militia district in the State to call upon each family in their several districts, to purchase or collect what they may be willing to give to the North Carolina soldiers, blankets, jeanes, linseys, leather, shoes, socks carpets and clothes ready made, to be delivered by the colonel of the regiment to the Quartermaster in Raleigh to be forwarded by him to the proper regiment or company.

2. Besides this, the people of one or more Captains districts, if their donations are sufficiently large to justify it, may select a gentleman whom they may prefer to carry on their donations to the regiment or company, and the State will furnish the transportion and pay the necessary expenses of the agent.

3. All articles donated should be carefully put up in packages bags, boxes or barrels, and they should be legibly directed to the soldier or company for whom they are intended naming the company and regiment and if possible the brigade.

4. Persons who wish to send articles to any soldier or company, but who do not find it convenient to deliver it to the captain or their district, or to a special Agent by directing it carefully as above, may deliver it to the nearest Railroad Agent, directed to the care of Captain C. W Garrett, Quartermaster at Raleigh, N. C., and it will be promptly forwarded.

5. All articles intended for sick or wounded soldiers or for hospitals, must be carefully directed and sent to the care of Surgeon General Warren, Raleigh, N. C.—Nov. 11, 1862.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS THE TIME LIMITED IN my proclamation forbidding the exportation of Salt, Bacon, Pork, Beef, Corn, Meal, Flour, Potatoes, Shoes, Leather, Hides, Cotton Cloth and Yarn and Woolen Cloth, is about to expire, and the same necessity exists now as then for the prohibition:

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do issue this proclamation, continuing the said prohibition, with the same restrictions and exceptions as were contained in said proclamation, for thirty days from the date hereof.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof, Z. B. VANCE, Governor, hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh, this 26th day of December, A. D. 1862, and in the 87th year of our Independence.

Z. B. VANCE.

By the Governor:
R. H. BATTLE, JR.,
Dec. 26-2t. Private Secretary.

All papers of the State will copy twice.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, IN ORDER TO STOP, IF possible, the wicked system of speculation which is blighting the land, and prevent the production of famine and distress in the midst of plenty, the Legislature of North Carolina, by joint resolution thereof, ratified on the 22d day of this month, (November,) have authorized me to lay an embargo upon the exportation from the State of certain articles of prime necessity, except to certain persons and for certain purposes:

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do issue this my proclamation, forbidding all persons, for the space of thirty days from the date hereof, from carrying beyond the limits of the State any salt, bacon, pork, cotton, corn, meal, flour, potatoes, shoes, leather, hides, cotton cloth, and yarn and woolen cloth. The following persons are alone to be exempted from this prohibition, viz:

All Quartermasters and Commissaries, Agents of the Confederate Government and of any State of the Confederacy, exhibiting proper evidence of their official character; also all Agents of any county, district, town or corporation of other States, who shall exhibit satisfactory proof of their authority to purchase such articles in behalf of such town, county, district or corporation for public uses, or for distribution at cost and transportation, and not for re-sale or profit; also all persons who may make oath before the nearest Justice of the Peace that the articles purchased are for their own private use, and not for re-sale before they are removed; also all persons, non residents, who may have bought such articles before the date hereof. The exception is to extend to salt made by non-residents on the sea coast and in their own works, and to cargoes entering any of our ports from abroad.

Any of said articles that may be stopped in *transitu* from our borders are to be confiscated to the use of the State.

Until further order the Colonels of Militia in the different counties, are enjoined to see that this proclamation is enforced.

Not intending or desiring to prevent the people of our sister States from sharing with our own citizens whatever we can spare, but to repress speculation so far as may be possible, I earnestly appeal to all good citizens to aid and sustain me in the enforcement of this proclamation for the common good.

[L. S.] In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents, and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at our City of Raleigh, this 26th day of November, A. D., 1862, and in the year of our Independence the 87th.

Z. B. VANCE

By the Governor:
R. H. BATTLE, Private Secretary.
Raleigh, Nov. 28th, 1862.

THE DAILY PROGRESS
THE DAILY PROGRESS
THE DAILY PROGRESS
HAS THE NEWS
HAS THE NEWS
HAS THE NEWS
BY THE TELEGRAPH
BY THE TELEGRAPH
BY THE TELEGRAPH
AND MAIL
AND MAIL
AND MAIL
FROM EVERY POINT
FROM EVERY POINT
FROM EVERY POINT
IN THE CONFEDERACY
IN THE CONFEDERACY
IN THE CONFEDERACY

And is mailed to subscribers at $1 00 per month, $2 50 for three months, $4 00 for six months and $6 00 for twelve months and sold by newsboys everywhere. Agents will be supplied at $3 00 per hundred.

It is published at Raleigh, N. C., by the Editor and Proprietor of the original DAILY PROGRESS established in Newbern in 1858. It is independent in all things, belongs to no party, and is a live newspaper.

No attention paid to orders unless accompanied by money. Address

J. L. PEN[illegible]
Editor and Pro[illegible]

[illegible] STATE JOURNAL!

ON AND AFTER THE FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, the STATE JOURNAL will be published

Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly.

The DAILY STATE JOURNAL will contain all the news received up to the latest hour before mailing, and will consist of TWO EDITIONS DAILY. The MORNING EDITION will contain the news by the evening mails, and ALL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS up to 10 o'clock the previous night, and will be supplied to city subscribers and sent by the morning mails North and East. The EVENING EDITION will be printed at 3 o'clock p. m., and will contain the additional news by Telegraph up to 2 o'clock p. m., and will be sent to subscribers by the trains West and by the Fayetteville mail. Thus subscribers, no matter in what direction they may live, will have the news up to the departure of the mails.

Arrangements have been made to procure telegraphic news FROM ALL PARTS OF THE CONFEDERACY, expressly for the State Journal. GENERAL NEWS BY MAIL will be promptly published. The MARKETS will be fully reported. RELIABLE CORRESPONDENTS will be secured in the army and elsewhere. The LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS will be reported daily by competent Reporters. The State Journal will be essentially a NEWSPAPER.

TERMS:

For the DAILY.—12 months, $6; 6 months, $3,50; 3 months, $2; 1 month, $1.

For the TRI-WEEKLY.—12 months $4; 6 months, $2,50; 3 months, $1,50.

For the WEEKLY.—12 months, $2; 6 months $1,50.

No subscriptions received except on the foregoing terms.

ADVERTISING RATES.

1 square,	1 day	$0.50	1 square,	5 days		$1.50
1 do	2 days	0.75	1	do	1 week	1.75
1 do	3 days	1.00	1	do	2 weeks	3.00
1 do	4 days	1.25	1	do	1 month	5.00

Ten lines make a square.

Advertisements for the Daily will be inserted in the Tri-Weekly free of charge. This is an inducement which cannot fail to attract the attention of Advertisers.

The above rates apply only to the daily paper. Advertisements will be inserted in the weekly paper at the usual regular rates, viz: One dollar per square for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Address, JNO. SPELMAN,
Editor and Proprietor,
Oct. 15, 1862. pd. Raleigh. N. C.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Northern Mail, via High Point, arrives daily by 7 o'clock, a. m.
Closes daily, at 4 p. m.

Southern Mail, via High Point, arrives daily by 7 a. m.
Closes daily at 4, p. m.

Jefferson Mail (Western,) arrives Tuesday Thursday and Saturday, by 6 p. m.
Closes, Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.

Wytheville (Va.) Mail (Western,) arrives Wednesday, Friday and Sunday by 4 p. m.
Closes, Monday, Wednesday & Friday at 9 p. m.

Reidsville Mail, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 6 p. m.
Closes, Sunday Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.

Greensborough Mail, (via Kernersville) arrives Tuesday and Friday by 4 p. m.
Closes, Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a. m.

Walnut Cove Mail, (via Walkertown and White Road,) arrives every Sunday by 6 a. m.
Closes every Saturday at 6 a. m.

Winston Mail arrives daily, at, 4 p. m.
Closes daily, except Sunday, at 9 p. m.

Office Hours:—From 7 to 11½ a. m.
From 1 to 5 p. m.
C. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

HOME-MADE
JEANS & SOCKS WANTED

HAVING contracted with the State Government to furnish some clothing for the army, I take this method of informing the people of the surrounding country that I wish to purchase a large quantity of Home-made Jeans. I will pay a fair price for any quantity of Jeans and hope all those who have any to sell will give me a call and not dispose of it to speculators. It will be made up into garments in this place.

I will also pay a fair price for SOCKS for the use of our troops. THOS. T. BEST.

Winston, N. C., Nov. 12th, 1862.

In order to satisfy any who may have doubts as to my purchasing these articles for the soldiers, I append the following certificate from our State Government:

Quartermaster's Department
RALEIGH, Nov. 6th, 1862.

THOS. T. BEST, Esq.,

Dear Sir: You are hereby authorized to purchase Woolen Jeans, Cotton and Woolen Socks for the use of this department. C. W. GARRETT, A. Q. M.

Varnishes Varnishes!

THE largest lot and best quality of Varnish ever brought the market, consisting of

No. 1 COACH BODY,
No. 1 EXTRA COPAL,
No. 1. EXTRA FLOWING,
DAMAR,
JAPAN,
BLACK JAPAN FOR IRON, &c.,

All of which are offered for sale, wholesale or retail, at a lower figure than can be had anywhere in the country.
At the Salem DrugStore.

PAINTS.

PAINTS! PAINTS!!

Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Chrome Green, Eng. Venitian Red,
Yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown,
Red Lead, Indian Red,
Lamp Black, Litherage,
Raw and Burnt Umber,
Terra di Sienna, Drop Black,
Chinese Vermillion

Paints Ground in Oil.

Dark Richmond Green,
Prussian Blue,
Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Pure Raw Sienna,
Pure Raw Umber,
Pure Burnt Umber,
Lamp Black,
Terra di Sienna,

For sale at the DRUG STORE.

Salem October 4th, 1861

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., Dec. 31st. 1862.

Cornelius S. Barley	B. N. Hopkins
Spencer Boyden	Mrs. Mariah Howard
Thos. M. Brown	Miss. R. E Hauser
Wm. Campbell	" Susie A. Price
Mrs. Lucy Delapp	George Petticord
Miss Rebecca Davis	Wm. Stanford
Smith Frazier	E. Spellar
Miss Ruth Goodie	Miss Sarah Terry
" Mattie Hartman	" Fanny H Tr[illegible]

Persons calling for any of the above letters will [illegible] they are advertised. Postage [illegible]

[illegible] KEEHLN, P. M

[illegible] TRACT AGENCY.

No. 1.	A Voice from Heaven,	4	pages
" 2.	Don't Put It Off,	4	"
" 3.	Self-Dedication to God,	4	"
" 4.	Private Devotion,	4	"
" 5.	The All-Sufficiency of Christ,	4	"
" 6.	The Act of Faith,	4	"
" 7.	Motives to Early Piety,	4	"
" 8.	The Sentinel,	4	"
" 9.	Come to Jesus, by N. Hall,	32	"
" 10.	Casting Our Burden on the Lord, by Rev. Joseph M. Atkinson,	8	"
" 11.	Are You Prepared?	4	"
" 12.	Prepare to Meet Thy God,	4	"
" 13.	An Appeal to the Young, by Rev. Jas. McCready,	4	"
" 14.	Come and Rest, by Rev. J. C. Ryle,	4	"
" 15.	The Soldier,	8	"
" 16.	Your Soul—Is It Safe?	16	"
" 17.	The New Year,	4	"
" 18.	A Mother's Parting Words to her Soldier Boy,	8	"
" 19.	The Great Gathering,	4	"
" 20.	Lovest Thou Me?	4	"
" 21.	Individual Effort,	8	"
" 22.	The French Soldier,	4	"
" 23.	Call to Prayer, by Rev. J. C. Ryle,	16	"
" 24.	Christ in You, by Rev. C. F. Deems, D. D.,	8	"
" 25.	Christ's Gracious Invitation,	8	"
" 26.	Are You Ready?	4	"
" 27.	The Life Preserver,	4	"
" 28.	The Precious Blood of Christ, or How a Soldier was Saved,	4	"
" 29.	"My Spirit Shall Not Always Strive," by Rev. J. H. Fowles, of S. C.,	4	"
" 30.	Why Will Ye Die? by Rev. A. M. Poindexter, D. D., of Va.,	8	"
" 31.	The Improvident Traveler, by Rev. W. J. [illegible], D. D.,	4	"
" 32.	Don't Swear, by [illegible] Jeter, D. D.	[illegible]	"
" 33.	Soldiers, Conquer [illegible] Enemy, by Pr[illegible] H. Owen,	4	"
" 34.	Where are the Christians in the Army, by a Lady of N. C.,	4	"
" 35.	"Who will Show us Any Good," by Rev. W. J. Hoge, D. D.,	4	"
" 36.	What wilt thou that I should do unto thee," by Rev. W. J. Hoge, D. D.,	4	"
	"Hymns for the Camp,"	128	"

Since June 1st, 1861, we have published of the above tracts over five millions of pages, over half of which we have given away, mostly to the soldiers, and the other we sold at about the cost of getting them out, 1,500 pages for One Dollar; Come to Jesus, Call to Prayer, Your Soul—Is it Safe, 3 cents each, which is as cheap as we heretofore got them from the North. Hymns for the Camp, 12 and 15 cts. a copy.

Each publication is approved by all the Pastors of this city.

W. J. W. CROWDER, Agent.
Raleigh, N. C.

Salem Drug Store.

LOOK OUT
FOR THE
GOLDEN MORTAR!

THE subscriber having removed into his splendid new store room, would respectfully invite the public to give him a call.

His stock consists of all kinds of MEDICINES commonly used in this part of the country, besides a fine assortment of PERFUMERY. Hair Brushes, Hat Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Paint Brushes, Whitewash Brushes, &c. Alspice, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Paints and Varnishes, and many other articles, which can be bought cheap for cash at the Salem Drug Store. A. T. ZEVELY.

March, 1860. 50-tf.

SALEM MUSEUM.

THE Young Men's Missionary Society have recently been collecting a variety of

NEW CURIOSITIES,

consisting of NATIVE BIRDS, prepared and mounted in a most lifelike manner by several members of the society; also a BOMB, said to have been shot at and passed over the Forsyth Volunteers at the Battle of Manassas, and to have been thrown a distance of three miles. All who desire to see them can do so by applying to Mr. JAMES M. FISHER or Mr. [illegible] HALL.

ADMITTANCE 2[illegible]

Salem, N. C., Aug. 3[illegible]

Reynold's [illegible]

A SUBSTITUTE FOR TO[illegible]CO. For sale at the SALEM DRUG STORE

PROSPECTUS OF DE BOW'S REVIEW.

Adapted primarily to the Confederate States of America, including Statistics of Foreign and Domestic Industry and Enterprise.

Published Monthly at New Orleans and Charleston.

TERMS.—$5 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

Now is the time to rally in the cause of Southern Publications. The Review is based upon a firm foundation solely devoted to your interests; our list of subscribers should be doubled. We earnestly request our friends to interest themselves in our behalf. It is particularly important in times like these, and we rely upon a generous response.

Southern Advertisments are respectfully solicited.

Address J. D. B. De Bow, Charleston, S. C., or New Orleans, La.

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm heretofore existing under the name of LAUGENOUR & STOLTZ is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The undersigned having contracted for all claims due said firm and undertaken to wind up all the business, hereby requests all persons indebted to come forward and settle; and all persons having claims to come forward and present them immediately. L. C. LAUGENOUR.

Lewisville, N. C., Sept. 10th, 1862. 20-3w-d

Stoves! Stoves!!

FOR SALE, some three or four "Frankl[illegible] stoves." Inquire at this [illegible]

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS
FOR 1862.

We now make one more appeal to our friends to assist us in extending the circulation of the Press. We ought to have at least 2000 regular subscribers in this Congressional District alone, which would encourage us to renewed exertions in our labors.

We have thus far endeavored to make the Press interesting and useful, and hope our labors have not been altogether in vain. In a pecuniary point of view, the Press has not realized us much. We have hoped on, but do not feel disposed to live on mere hope much longer.

The Press will, as heretofore, be devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, the Markets and General Intelligence.

Particular attention will be paid to the *News Department*, and no pains will be spared to render the Press a welcome visitor to the *Family Circle*. Carefully selected Moral, Instructive and Amusing Tales, will occasionally adorn our columns.

The Press will continue to be an advocate of sound conservative principles, and an economical administration of the government. And as a faithful sentinel on the political watch-tower, we will sound the alarm when danger threatens the liberties of the people,—we will "cry aloud and spare not."

TERMS.—Two Dollars a year, payable in advance. Six copies will be mailed to one post office for $10. Ten copies for $15. Fifteen copies for $20. Twenty copies for $25.

All payments invariably in advance.

L. V. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., May, 1862.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

6. The Courts have also repeatly decided that a postmaster who neglects to perform his duty of giving reasonable notice, as required by the Post Office Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the Postmaster liable to the publishers for the subscription price.

Salem Printing Office

THE
JOB DEPARTMENT

OF this well known establishment has been rendered more complete than ever by the addition of

NEW PRINTING MATERIALS;

and we are now prepared to execute

LETTER PRESS PRINTING

of every description, in a superior style, at short notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received in this department of our business, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

March, 1861.

Blanks! Blanks! Blanks!
AT THE PRESS OFFICE

The following BLANKS are constantly on hand and for sale at this Office:

Warrants,	Letters Testamentary,
Delivery Bonds,	Administr's Bonds,
Ca Sas,	Sheriff's Bail Bonds,
Ca Sa Bonds,	Attachments,
Ca Sa Affidavits,	Apprentice Indent.,
Garnishments,	Appearance Bonds,
Writs,	Notes of Hand,
Subpoenas,	Land Deeds,
Witness Tickets,	Sheriff's Deeds,
Juror Tickets,	Fi. Fa.
Declarations of Ejectment,	Ven Ex.
Marriage License.	&c., &c. &c

Orders promptly filled, and Blanks not on hand, printed to order.

SCHOOL COMMITTEEMEN, 1862

DIST.	COMMITTEEMEN.
1	N Thornburg, P W Raper, William Idol.
2	J H Harmon, Allen Watson, J A Young.
3	Stephen Hester, John Lowry, A Dwiggins.
4	Sheppard Preston, Joel Fulton, F J Fulp.
5	Smith Linville, W J Pegram, David Linville.
6	Wm Gibbins, Pinkney Stafford, Jno. Shields
7	John Hasten, Henry Sapp, Levi Matthews.
8	Israel Robinson, G W Wilson, J W Shelton.
9	C B Ogburn, S F Dean, J R Jones.
10	John F Clayton, Tyre Carter and Rob't Moir.
11	Alex. Martin, Amos Stuart, E J Hine.
12	A G Thomas, Jacob Sink, Benjamin Spach.
13	Henry Clinard, Henry Reed, J M Charles.
14	John L Steward, J W Hester, W U Lemly.
15	A H Cristman, W W Phillips, H B Seaim.
16	A M Kinnaman, H Albertson, A Nicholson
17	J P Crews, John Boozer, David Robinson.
18	Rob't Marshall, Willis Marshall, W Hampton
19	J E Matthews, F M Marshall, Michael Reed.
20	J M Stafford, Sam'l Laugenour, W L Seaim
21	Jesse Mock, A F Spach, W W Thornton.
22	George Burke, Andrew Burke, Wm Ebert
23	R Gray, H A Holder, A J Stafford.
24	Alex Hovil, Peter Fetter, G H Renegar.
25	Chas Miller, Robert Walker, James Ogburn.
26	Tandy Marshall, Wm McMillan, M J Crews.
27	J Guthrie, E Perril, Edward Marshall.
28	John Boyer, Solomon Vogler, John Harper.
29	John Miller, James Crews, Lewis Thomas.
30	Thomas Spaugh, Nath. Ketner, E W Griffith.
31	C H Hauser, D B Butner, N T Fetter.
32	William Flynt, Wm. Shouse, Sam'l Styers.
33	Allen Flynt, Israel Moser, Wm F Clayton
34	Alex Ridings, John Blackburn, Thos Craft.
35	John L. Conrad, Nath. Pfaff, Jesse Conrad.
36	Josiah Leinbach, Wm. Leinbach, E P Pfaff.
37	T C Johnson, Beverly Jones, B Hendricks.
38	A P Styers, John Null, H G Anderson.
39	Henry Hart, Wiley Hauser, Wm Griffith.
40	Wm B Stype, J H. Pledger, L C Laugenour.
41	Wm Godin, Philip Mock, H R Lehman.
42	E Doub, Thos Poindexter, Thomas Long.
43	Benton Brinkley, Wm. Spainhower, I Sides.
44	W Payne, Samuel Kinnamon, Henry Long.
45	Wm B Doub, E L Strupe, Wm Spainhower.
46	R Leinbach, H Beckle, James Grim.
47	T F Keehln, J L Fulkerson, George Swink.
48	James L. Crews, J H Moser, N F Sullivan.
49	Wm A Bolljack, B A Carmichael, G A Banner.
50	John Grubbs, D Baily, Henry Fogle.
51	Isaac Morris, Wm Campbell, Wm H Swaim
52	Jesse Mock, A. Sink, (the other from Davidson.)

Committeemen will please call at the office of the Western Sentinel and get the blanks upon which they are required by law to make the return of the number of children in their respective district. W. ALSPAUGH,
April 25-52-4t C. B. S. C. S.

HARLEM OIL,

FRESH and Genuine. For sale At the DRUG STORE.

QUININE & MORPHINE [illegible] DRUG STORE.
Salem, Nov. 7, 1862.

Census of North Carolina, 1860

COUNTIES.	WHITE	FREE COL.	SLAVES.	TOTAL.
Alamance	7,986	491	3446	11853
Alexander	5,392	19	644	6059
Anson	6,348	151	6951	13664
Alleghany	3,337	27	306	3590
Ashe	7,423	142	391	7956
Beaufort	8,172	729	5878	14779
Bertie	5,846	270	8185	14311
Bladen	6,333	435	5327	11995
Brunswick	4,816	200	3631	8406
Buncombe	10,923	109	1193	12654
Burke	6,647	212	2371	9230
Cabarrus	7,409	104	3040	10546
Caldwell	6,297	114	1088	7499
Camden	2,940	276	2127	5343
Carteret	6,064	169	1969	8185
Caswell	6,591	279	9355	16215
Catawba	9,038	98	1664	10300
Chatham	12,555	304	6246	17105
Cherokee	8,609	38	519	9166
Chowan	2,978	151	3713	6842
Cleaveland	10,108	109	2131	12348
Columbus	5,779	356	2463	8597
Craven	8,795	1298	6190	16273
Cumberland	9,561	978	5830	16369
Currituck	4,673	221	2524	7416
Davidson	13,878	147	3076	16601
Davie	6,401	101	2392	8494
Duplin	9,986	374	716[illegible]	15726
Edgecombe	6,880	388	10108	17376
Forsyth	10,716	211	1764	12691
Franklin	6,490	551	7076	14110
Gaston	7,009	102	2199	9310
Gates	4,180	359	3902	8444
Granville	11,189	1121	11086	23396
Greene	3,826	152	3947	7925
Guilford	15,738	693	3625	20056
Halifax	6,642	2469	10349	19431
Harnett	5,351	104	2584	8039
Haywood	5,488		313	5801
Henderson	8,951	85	1382	10448
Hertford	3,948	1111	4445	9504
Hyde	4,639	259	2796	7734
Iredell	11,141	29	4177	15347
Jackson	5,241	6	268	5515
Johnston	10,548	193	4916	15657
Jones	2,210	107	3413	5730
Lenoir	4,903	177	5131	10211
Lincoln	6,000	80	2115	8195
Macon	5,370	115	519	6004
Madison	5,803	2	213	5908
Martin	5,435	451	4363	10195
McDowell	5,542	213	1305	7120
Mecklenburg	10,543	390	6541	17374
Montgomery	5,781	45	1823	7649
Moore	8,725	184	2513	11427
Nash	6,849	[illegible]	4291	11688
New Hanover	10,617	286	10005	21715
Northampton	5,913	656	6808	13372
Onslow	5,198	159	3499	8856
Orange	11,318	622	5108	16949
Pasquotank	4,473	1485	2983	8940
Perquimans	3,2[illegible]7	392	3559	7238
Person	5,798	318	5196	11221
Pitt	7,480	127	8473	16080
Polk	3,317	106	620	4043
Randolph	14,769	360	1645	16793
Richmond	5,214	345	5453	11009
Robeson	8,584	1450	5446	14490
Rockingham	10,021	407	6318	16746
Rowan	10,523	135	3930	14589
Rutherford	9,0[illegible]0	122	2391	11573
Sampson	9,100	659	7028	16623
Stanly	6,590	42	1160	7801
Stokes	7,347	86	2469	10402
Surry	8,945	184	1246	10379
Tyrrell	2,903	143	1597	4943
Union	8,903	53	2246	11202
Wake	16,470	1494	10733	28627
Warren	4,923	405	10401	15726
Washington	3,596	295	2465	6357
Watauga	4,771	83	104	4957
Wayne	8,721	734	5451	14906
Wilkes	13,280	261	1208	14749
Wilson	5,914	280	3496	9750
Yadkin	9,110	168	1433	10711
Yancey	8,229	64	362	8655
	631,489	30,097	331,081	992,667

RATES OF POSTAGE IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Single letters not exceeding half an ounce for any distance under 500 miles, . . . 10 cts.
For any distance over 500 miles, ... 10 cts.
An additional single rate for each additional half ounce or less.
Drop letters. . . . . 2 cts.
Advertised letters. . . . . 2 cts.

Packages containing other than written or printed matter—money packages are included in this class—are rated by weight, and are to be charged letter postage.

For any distance under 500 miles, 10 cents for each half ounce or less.

For any distance over 500 miles, 20 cents for each half ounce or less.

In all cases to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes.

On newspapers sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers from the office of publication, and not exceeding three ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Weekly paper 10 cts. per quarter.
Semi-Weekly paper 20 cts. per quarter.
Tri-Weekly paper, 30 cts. per quarter.
Papers published six times a week, 60 cents.
Daily 40 cents per quarter.

On Periodicals sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers, from the office of publication and not exceeding 1½ ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Monthly 2 cents per quarter, or 1 cent for each number.

Semi-monthly [illegible] cents per quarter, or [illegible] cent for each number.

2 cent each number for every additional ounce or less beyond the first [illegible] ounce.

Bi-Monthly or Quarterly, [illegible]

On Transient Printed Matter.

Every other newspaper, pamphlet, periodical &c., not exceeding 3 oz. in weight, 2 cts. for any distances, 2 cts. additional for each additional ounce or less beyond three ounces.

Franking privilege are confined to the Postmaster General, his Chief Clerk, Auditory of Treasury for the Post Office Department, and Deputy Postmaster, and in all cases strictly confined to "official business."

[illegible]

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, October 17th, 1862.

General Orders, No. [illegible]

THE following regulations are published for the information of those persons wishing to draw bounty of deceased soldiers in accordance with an ordinance of the Convention ratified on the 22nd day of February, 1862:

REGULATIONS.

1. The payment of bounty to the representatives of deceased soldiers is based upon the certificate of the Commanding officer of the company, who will state the time of enlistment of the soldier, the date of his decease in service, the amount of bounty already paid by the State, and the company and regiment to which he belonged.

2. The claimant will make affidavit before a Magistrate that he or she is next of kin to the deceased, according to the provisions of the foregoing ordinance of the Convention, and that there is no other person entitled to said bounty. The affidavit of the claimant must be sustained by that of one disinterested witness, that the facts stated are correct within his own knowledge, and that he has no interest in the claim. The Magistrate administering the oath will certify the credibility of the witness, and the Clerk of the County Court will certify, under seal, that he is an authorized and acting Magistrate.

3. If the claimant is appointed to receive payment will be made to the guardian upon the proper certificate under seal of the Court of his appointment and the sufficiency of his bond—the claim to be proven by him as in other cases.

4. A bounty of fifty dollars, [illegible] bounty that may have been previously paid [illegible] to all persons who may have volunteered for three years or the war, and to all persons mustered into service under the provisions of the conscription act.

By order of Governor Vance,
J. G. MARTIN,
Adjutant General.

Nov. 7, 1862.

All papers in the State [illegible]

PERMANENT GOVERNMENT
OF THE
Confederate States of America

PRESIDENT:
JEFFERSON DAVIS,
OF MISSISSIPPI.

VICE PRESIDENT:
ALEX. H. STEPHENS,
OF GEORGIA.

CONGRESS.
SENATE.

ALABAMA.	
Wm. L. Yancy,	Clement C. Clay.
ARKANSAS.	
Robert W. Johnson,	Charles B. Mitchell.
FLORIDA.	
A. E. Maxwell,	J. [illegible] Baker.
GEORGIA.	
Benjamin H. Hill,	Robert Toombs.
LOUISIANA.	
Edward Sparrow,	H. [illegible] Semmes
MISSISSIPPI.	
Albert G. Brown,	James Phelan,
MISSOURI.	
John B. Clark,	R. S. Y. Peyton.
NORTH CAROLINA.	
George Davis,	Wm. T. Dortch.
SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Robert W. Barnwell,	James L. Orr.
TENNESSEE.	
Langdon C. Haynes,	Gustavus A. Henry.
TEXAS.	
Louis T. Wigfall,	W. S. Oldham
KENTUCKY.	
H. C. Burnett,	William E. S[illegible]
VIRGINIA.	
Not yet elected.	Total num[illegible]

House of Representatives.

ALABAMA.	
Thomas J Foster,	W Chilton,
William R Smith,	David Clopton,
John P Ralls,	James L Pugh,
J L M Curry,	E S Dargan,
Francis S Lyon.	
ARKANSAS.	
Felix S Batson	Augustus H Garland
Grandison D Royster,	Thomas B Hanly.
FLORIDA.	
James B Hawkins	—— Hilton.
GEORGIA.	
Julian Hartridge,	William W Clark,
C J Munnerlyn	Robert P Trippe,
Hines Holt,	L J Gattrell,
A H Kenan,	Hardy Strickland,
David W Lewis	A R Wright.
KENTUCKY—Not yet elected.	
LOUISIANA.	
Charles J Villiere,	Lucien J Dupre,
Charles M Conrad,	John F. Lewis,
Duncan F Kenner,	John Perkins, Jr.
MISSISSIPPI.	
John J McRae,	H C Chambers,
S W Clapp,	O R Singleton,
Reuben Davis,	E Barksdale,
Israel Welch.	
MISSOURI.	
John Hyer,	W W Cook,
Casper W Bell,	Thomas W Freeman
George W Vest,	Thomas A Harris,
A H Conrew,	
NORTH CAROLINA.	
W N H Smith,	Thomas S Ashe,
Robert R Bridgers,	James R McLean,
Owen R Kenan,	William Lander,
T D McDowell,	B S Gaither,
Archibald Arrington,	A T Davidson
SOUTH CAROLINA.	
W W Boyce,	[illegible]
W Porcher Miles,	James Farrow,
M L Bonham,	L M Ayer.
TENNESSEE.	
J T Heiskell,	G W Jones,
W G Swann	Thomas Menees,
W H Tebbs,	J D C Atkins,
E L Gardenhire,	—— [illegible]
H S Foote,	David M Currin,
M P Gentry.	
TEXAS.	
John A Wilcox,	Wm. B Wright,
Peter W Gray,	Malcom Graham,
Claiborne C Herbert	F B Sexton.
VIRGINIA.	
M R H Garnett,	William Smith,
John R Chambliss,	[illegible]
John Tyler,	[illegible]
Roger A Pryor,	[illegible]
Thomas S Bocock,	[illegible]
John Goode, Jr.	[illegible]
James P Holcombe,	[illegible]
Daniel C DeJarnette,	[illegible]
Total number 107.	

THE PERIODS OF THE SECESSION OF THE DIFFERENT STATES.

[illegible]

States.	Date of Secession.	Vote of Con.
S. Carolina,	Dec. 20, '60	Unanimous.
Mississippi,	Jan. 9, '61	84 to 30
Alabama,	Jan. 11, '61	61 to 39
Florida,	Jan. 11, '61	[illegible] to 29
Georgia,	Jan. 19, '61	[illegible] to 87
Louisiana,	Jan. 26, '61	113 to 19
Texas,	Feb. 1, '61	166 to 7
Virginia,	Apr. 17, '61	
Arkansas,	May 6, '61	69 to 1
N. Carolina,	May 20, '61	Unanimous,
Tennessee,		

[illegible] by a vote of the people, May [illegible], 1861, majority 64,7[illegible].

[illegible] by the Legislature by a vote in the Senate, [illegible] in the House, [illegible] to be referred to the people for ratification.

These States have ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States by the following vote:

States.	Date of Ratification.	Vote of Con.
Alabama,	March 12 '61	87 to 5
Georgia,	March 16 '61	[illegible] to 5
Louisiana,	March 21 '61	101 to 7
Texas,	March 23 '61	[illegible] to 2
Mississippi,	March 30 '61	78 to 7
S. Carolina,	April 3 '61	Unanimous.
Florida,	April 22 '61	[illegible] to 20
Arkansas,	May 6 '61	Unanimous.
N. Carolina,	May 20 '61	Unanimous.

Tennessee and [illegible]

[illegible]
PILE OINTMENT.

[illegible]